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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

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THE WEATHER
Today—Local thunder showers;

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BULLETS, TEAR GAS FAIL TO BREAK HOSIERY STRIKE

Soviet Trade and the War Danger

THE Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—now a colossal Power covering one-sixth of the surface of the earth and having banished unemployment, economic crises and insecurity—inevitably by its policy of peace and Socialist construction secures certain concessions from a capitalist world that is gasping in agony.

* * *

BUT the talk of recognition of the Soviet Union, as well as the reported consideration by the United States government of a new six-year credit for cotton purchases in America, and the fevered activities in Great Britain and France concerning proposed trade agreements, should create no illusions among the workers.

The many new triumphs of the Soviet state—reflecting not alone its skill in diplomacy and in the Marxist-Leninist political science, but also the great growth of its economic and physical strength—must not be mistaken to mean that there is on the whole a decrease in the imminent danger of war against the Soviet Union. Certainly the series of new treaties of non-aggression are gains for the peace policy of the Soviet Union (the only Great Power which conducts a real peace policy). But we must not forget that these successes are won in the midst of a capitalist world which is with increasing velocity rushing into the first stages of the second imperialist war.

* * *

THE capitalist need for markets—even for the Soviet market, to be won by force, if possible, or accepted by agreement, if necessary—is increased by the deepening economic crisis.

If there are altered relations between the two great systems, Capitalism and Socialism, these changes only reveal the ever sharper contradictions between them, arising as they do out of the growing strength of Socialism and the growing crisis of capitalism. **The forces working for a bloody war of intervention against the Soviet Union are not declining, but are increasing, piling up and being organized by the same capitalist powers which by the logic of their own catastrophe are compelled to make temporary concessions.** (Witness, for example, the continued policy of Roosevelt of incitation of military attack by Japan against the Soviet Union in the hope of weakening both.)

The workers must never forget that the imperialist war drive against the Workers' Socialist Republics is a part of the class struggle, and the class struggle is not set aside by treaties.

* *

THE only weapon against war and against the intervention conspiracy is the workers' revolutionary weapon. **All out on August First in a mighty demonstration against war and for the defense of the Soviet Union!**

No Sacrifice for Bosses

WORKERS who might have been inclined to listen to the talk of William Green, Sydney Hillman and other betrayers of labor who are helping the employers and the government put over the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act should carefully consider the words of Percy S. Straus.

Straus is president of the big department store, R. H. Macy & Co. It is one of the worst labor exploiters in the country, employing girls at starvation wages. Yet Mr. Straus, speaking at the "recovery forum" of the National Retail Dry Goods Association yesterday, said:

"We employers have sacrificed nothing in agreeing to maximum hours and minimum wages."

Here is the plain statement of one who knows. It is a refutation of the talk of Green and others to the effect that the Roosevelt administration is compelling the bosses to make sacrifices in the interest of "recovery."

Straus urged the bosses to hasten to sign the codes. He overlooked the fact that as soon as the details of each industrial code came to light there had to be some twisting and turning on the part of the labor agents of the government to fool the workers in those industries in an effort to head off strikes against them.

* * *

ALSO noteworthy in the Straus speech was the warning to his associates not to boost prices too high or trade would be killed, simply because people could not buy at such prices. Price boosts have been going on for months and will continue with inflation and with the policy of the Roosevelt administration of charging high monopoly prices at home so that "dumping prices" can be established abroad in the trade war which Wall Street is carrying on against rival capitalist powers.

Straus' warning not to raise prices too high comes at a time when trade is again rapidly falling and it is further proof of the fact that every attempt of the government and the employers to find a capitalist way out of the crisis only makes matters worse.

3,500 WORKERS AT SCOTSBORO DEMONSTRATION

Hear Ruby Bates and Robert Minor Bare Frame-Up

NEW YORK.—Three thousand five hundred Negro and white workers, many coming from Harlem by subway and truck, demanded the immediate release of the nine Scottsboro boys in a demonstration on Union Square under the auspices of the International Labor Defense yesterday evening.

Ruby Bates, star witness for the defense in the recent trial of Haywood Patterson in Decatur, Alabama, drew tremendous applause from the workers when she said, referring to her testimony exposing this frame-up:

"I told the truth then, and I will go back to the same place and say the same thing now.

"I join hands with both black and white workers." Then she concluded by calling for the freedom of all class war prisoners.

An unexpected worker at the demonstration was Michael Palumbo, whose release on bail was won by the I. L. D. yesterday after his arrest on the frame-up charge of stabbing a Khaki Shirt member in Astoria last week.

Other speakers included Robert Minor of the Communist Party,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

MACHADO HANGS 2 CUBAN WORKERS

All Out in Protest In Union Square Today at 2

NEW YORK.—On the eve of the New York workers demonstration against the bloody reign of Wall Street and its agent Machado in Cuba, in Union Square at 2 p. m. today, the International Labor Defense received word of the murder of two workers on Machado's own estate in Oriente Province, Cuba.

The International Red Aid of Cuba sent word that Machado has organized a fake insurrection of workers on his plantation, using it as a pretext to hang two of his employees without trial. They had been active in organizing real revolutionary struggles against the big landowners of Oriente Province.

While Sumner Wells, American ambassador to Cuba, announced that there were only 25 political prisoners in Cuban jails, the ILD reported that it knows of at least 125 workers.

The Anti-Imperialist League will hold an outdoor rally Saturday, July 22 at Union Square, 7:30 p. m. This meeting is being held in support of the Cuban masses and is part of the Cuban campaign week. Among the speakers will be James Ford, member of the Executive Committee of the International League Against Imperialism, Fred Biedenkamp, Secretary of the Shoe and Leather Workers Union, William Simon, National Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League of the United States.

"Rally Against War August 1st!" Urges C. P., N. Y. District

Manifesto Calls for Intensified Work in Factories, Blocks, Offices, for Mighty Demonstration

NEW YORK.—The New York District of the Communist Party today added its call for a gigantic workers' demonstration against war on August 1st to the call of the Communist International and the other workers' organizations.

In a manifesto addressed to all workers, Negro and white, young and adult, to all workers mass organizations and especially to the members of the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor Unions, is declared that "only the organized, united might and power of the workers can defeat the imperialist war plans and win the masses' struggle for unemployment and social insurance and against capitalist oppression."

The District urged all its sections to intensify with the greatest energy their work in preparation for Aug. 1; to increase their work among the masses in the shops and factories, in the neighborhoods and blocks, in the stores and offices.

The manifesto outlines the intense preparations for war by the capitalist governments, under cover of "peace talk." "While Roosevelt speaks about 'peace,' American capitalism pushes the perfection of its huge war machinery," through the National Recovery Act, the militarizing of 300,000 young men in forced labor camps, the development of Muscle Shoals, and in many other ways, while the sharpest economic conflict is going on among the imperialist powers. It adds:

"Fascism Brings War Nearer"

"The advent of the Fascist dictatorship to power in Germany, and the demand of German capitalism for revision of the Versailles Treaty has further sharpened the conflict between Germany and France, and Italy and Germany and has brought the danger of war ever nearer.

"Especially is the danger of imperialist armed intervention against the Soviet Union imminent. This is seen in the increased provocations of Japanese imperialism supported by other capitalist powers against the U. S. S. R., as well as the recent signing of the Four Power Pact between England, France, Germany and Italy, which is directed in the main against the Workers' Fatherland.

"In the face of this growing danger of war the New York District of the Communist Party calls upon the toilers to muster on August First, International Day of Struggle against Imperialist War, in the most determined and militant demonstration ever held in New York City. The Communist Party points out that the imperialist war mongers who are spending billions for war preparations are the same ones who have refused adequate relief and Unemployment and Social Insurance to the over 17,000,000 unemployed toilers of this country, threatening to close down the relief apparatus in New York City, drastically destroying the masses' living standards by one wage cut after another, and conduct the sharpest terror against the masses, Negro and white, in their struggle for the right to live."

MOCK AIR RAID ON TOKIO OPENS WAR FUND DRIVE

Billion Yen to Speed War in Far East; Attack on USSR

TOKIO, July 21.—With a terrifying air bombardment maneuvre over Tokio, the Araki militarist government of Japan yesterday opened up its campaign for increased war expenditures.

Though the greater proportion of the government expenditures are going out for war in Manchukuo and preparations for war against the Soviet Union, the Araki government is asking for an increased war budget to total around 1,000,000,000 yen ($500,000,000 at par).

Besides the increased government expenditures, individual capitalists have contributed over $5,000,000 in machine guns and other war supplies.

The biggest increase will go to the navy, which is preparing for a battle to dominate the Pacific and the Chinese markets.

This is in line with Wall Streets, move towards the same end seen in the expenditure of $238,000,000 out of the public works funds for battleship building.

* * *

Dynamite, Bombs for China
By a Worker Correspondent

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—The Norwegian motorship "Tai Shan" arrived in this port from the East Coast Sunday, July 16th. It had aboard a cargo of 5,000 airplane bombs and an unknown quantity of dynamite. It was consigned to the National Government, Shanghai, China. No doubt this goes to the Nanking clique to start another drive against the Chinese Soviets.

Seven Aug. 1 Meets In Steel District

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 21.—The Communist Party announces that preparations are under way for seven August First Anti-War demonstrations in the Steel Center of Youngstown Section. Youngstown demonstration will take place at Watt and Federal Sts., at 4 p. m.

Demonstrations will also take place in Warren, Newton Falls, Masury, Salem, New Castle and Campbell.

The Youngstown demonstration has already received endorsement of several working class organizations.

Special Strike News Monday

The second story of the series by Herman Michelson, special Daily Worker correspondent covering Pennsylvania strike struggles, will appear Monday. Watch for it.

Send for your bundle orders immediately. Arrange wide distribution of the Daily Worker especially in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States.

Monday's stories will deal with the struggles in Lansdale and Philadelphia.

DEEPENING CRISIS SYMPTOMS SHOWN IN STOCK CRASH

Virtual Panic as Big Banks Tighten Credit In Inflation Boom

NEW YORK.—Two days of terrific crashes in the stock market jolted the Roosevelt inflated gambling boom that has already put millions into the pockets of the stock gamblers.

On Friday, after the cracks in the market had equalled the 1929 debacle, the signal for the starting of the crisis after production had been slowing up, the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange met to consider the advisability of closing the market for Saturday. This is done only in cases of extreme panic on the market.

Over 9,000,000 shares were dumped on the market in order to cash in before the drop continued further.

The drop in the stock market is connected with the slowing up of production in basic industries like steel and automobile.

The market rise was due to the first dose of inflation injected by Roosevelt and has now run its course, opening the way for further inflation to fill the pockets of the parasites and increase prices of food for the workers while lowering their wages.

Because of the heavy dip in grain prices, the grain markets were closed Friday.

Prices dropped from 5 to 50 points since Friday. The stock gamblers who were borrowing heavily from the banks were straining the credit situation of the banks by the increase of $600,000,000 in brokers loans.

Seeing the crash coming, the big banks who had cleaned up theirs on the market, tightened up on loans, and the market took another dive.

Bonds also dropped along with stocks.

Wall St. White Collar Workers Revolt at Long Hours, No Pay

NEW YORK.—Roosevelt's Recovery (Slavery) program has affected clerks on the stock exchange who revolted today against the long hours they are being compelled to work without pay in order to pile up profits for the speculators who are cashing in on the Roosevelt ination program.

Thirteen white collars workers walked out of the purchasing sales department of the Harris Upham Co., investment brokers, in protest against having to work overtime without any extra pay except supper money. Clerks in other brokerage houses are said to be grumbling also. A company official denied that there had been a walk out although more than 300 stock runners were tied up.

Two Workers Shot As Hosiery Strikers Battle Cops and Scabs

Police Hurl Bombs at Hosiery Strikers

Police dispersing the striking Lansdale hosiery workers by throwing tear-gas bombs, blinding and choking them. Two of the strikers were shot and several others wounded by the attack.

Lansdale Workers Fight for Pay Increases

By Herman Michelson.
Daily Worker Special Correspondent.

LANSDALE, Pa., July 20. **Tear gas bombs having failed to shake the fighting spirit of the 1,700 hosiery strikers here, the Dexdale mill tried bullets today.**

For two hours West Main Street, in front of the plant, was a battlefield. More than a thousand of the strikers, with several thousand sympathetic townsfolk looking on and newsreel and press cameras trained on the scene, marched and counter-marched through choking clouds of gas. Strikebreakers' cars were stoned and the police, mounted and on foot, gave up all hope of preventing the enraged strikers from throwing the fear of God into the scabs as they sneaked out of the plant.

Gunfire Fells Fur Workers.

The shooting was an almost unexampled case of deliberate terrorism, raised to the highest dramatic pitch by the setting. An imported sharpshooter, whose identity is carefully guarded, stood up on the roof of the mill, in full view of the thousands in the street below, and carefully selected his victims. Several times he aimed, then shook his head and lowered the rifle. Finally he aimed at a young worker—the strikers, boys and girls, are for the greater part in their late teens, and almost without exception native born. While the crowd screamed in horror and rage, he fired, and Wilmer Kriebel, 19, got a bullet in the leg. Again the sharpshooter—a thousand Lansdale strikers are looking for him—took careful aim, and brought down Claude Seller, 54, also shot in the leg.

Yesterday the use of tear gas bombs began.

The strike has been going on for three weeks, with unbroken ranks. Two or three years ago an attempt was made to organize, but the police succeeded in breaking it up, obeying the order of the mill owners, who had of course the united backing of the town's business men. No meetings were permitted, wholesale arrests broke up the movement. Since then the stretch-out system has gained headway, and knitters were forced to tend two of the huge machines instead of one, making 40 stockings an hour. A "high" wage would be $18 or $20 a week. With time lost by breakdowns of the machines—the shop has to be kept at around 80 degrees or the metal contracts and the thread breaks—pay envelopes of $8 and $9 for five 12-hour shifts are the rule. Pay checks of less than a dollar have been handed out also.

Strike—A Rank and File Movement.

Thus a knitter producing 60 dozen pairs of stockings in a day might get $3 for his work, and the mill gets as high as $5 a dozen—$300, with the enormous spread of $297 for material,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Workers and Artists Pay Last Respects to Potamkin

NEW YORK.—Hundreds of workers, artists and writers attended the red funeral of Harry Allan Potamkin, noted revolutionary critic and poet, who died Wednesday at the age of 33 after three years of illness, in the Workers' Center at 50 E. 13th St. yesterday afternoon. His body was cremated.

Though he was not a member of the Communist Party, Potamkin was accorded a red funeral because of his revolutionary activity in the workers' struggles since 1927.

All during the morning hundreds of workers and artists walked by the plain pine box in which the writer reposed in state. A red flag draped in black covered the coffin. On either side stood a guard of three working-class children, members of the Young Pioneers of America, to which organization Potamkin devoted ardent work.

Alexander Trachtenberg, representing the Communist Party; A. Wagenecht of the Workers' International Relief and the Film Photo League; Joseph Freeman, of the John Reed Club; Martha Millet, of the Young Pioneers, and Bill Gropper, representing the artists of the John Reed Club, paid the last respects of their organizations at the bier.

A red banner reading, "Art Is a Weapon in the Class Struggle" hung across the wall of the hall over banners of the John Reed Club, the Workers' Film and Photo League, the Pioneers, the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and many other organizations.

Three members of the John Reed Club and three members of the Film and Photo League acted as honorary pallbearers. The body was taken to a crematory.

There were no tears at the funeral, but a gritting of teeth and a determination to carry on where death forced Harry Alan Potamkin to stop.

The ceremony was concluded with the singing of the International.

Widow Pays Tribute to Role of "Daily" in Potamkin's Work

NEW YORK.—A tribute to the role of the revolutionary press in the work of proletarian writers is made by Elizabeth Potamkin, widow of Harry Alan Potamkin, Marxian writer and critic who died last Wednesday, in the following letter to the Daily Worker:

"Dear Comrades:

"Enclosed please find check for $35 to be used as you see fit for the Daily Worker.

"As you probably know, Harry A. Potamkin drew a great deal of his inspiration for poetry from the correspondence of workers appearing in the Daily.

"I hope this will serve as an indication as to how the Daily can be used by young poets and critics in the future."

A Letter from the Editor to the Readers of the "Daily Worker"

Dear Comrades:

WE of the editorial staff desire your co-operation in making the **Daily Worker** a better and a bigger paper.

Because we are confident that you will give us the necessary help, we have already decided to increase the size of the "Daily".

Beginning **August 14th** our paper—your paper—will appear with **six** pages daily instead of with four as at present. On Saturdays, after **August 14th** we will have **eight** pages instead of six as at present.

We are sure every reader is glad to see this big forward step. It was made necessary by the times.

* * *

THE world is on the brink of a new imperialist war, a war, which if permitted to start, will cost the lives of millions of workers and poor farmers. The Daily Worker must expose these war preparations; it must rally the masses for the struggle against war. To do this effectively, comrades, we needed more space.

Roosevelt, with his so-called Industrial "Recovery" Act as the instrument, is leading a new attack on the living standards of the toiling masses. He is cleverly combining a brutal policy of wage cuts, cuts in relief, forced labor, persecution of Negroes, feverish military preparations, etc., with the most demagogic propaganda about "returning prosperity", the "New Deal", concern for the "forgotten man" and world "peace".

The Daily Worker must show the hypocritical character of this propaganda, and rally the masses for struggle to maintain their wage levels, to shorten hours without cuts in pay, to secure immediate relief for the jobless and the small farmers, and to force the enactment of social insurance. This task also confronted us with the need for an improved and a larger paper.

The trade union bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. (Green, Woll, Lewis & Co.) and the leaders of the Socialist Party (Hillquit, Thomas, Hoan and Co.) are now increasing their activity manyfold. Although frequently appearing as critics of Roosevelt's hunger and war program, their class-collaboration policies—the policy of working together with the bosses—invariably makes them mere tools of the bosses in the workers' ranks. The socialist leaders, especially when they insist that the workers rely on bourgeois democracy and on their theory of "peaceful transition to socialism" only disarm the workers in their struggles and pave the way not for socialism as they promise, but for bloody fascism. The **Daily Worker** must convince the masses that the Socialist Party theories are wrong; we must expose the actions of the socialist and A. F. of L. leaders as actions which help only the bosses.

* * * *

THESE are some of the major reasons why we need a larger paper—a six page paper daily and an eight page paper on Saturdays.

But, comrades, we need your help!

It is not enough to make the **"Daily"** a larger paper; it must become a **better paper; it must be read by more workers,** by more Negro workers, by more small farmers, by more agricultural laborers.

We want your help in improving the paper; we want your help in extending the circulation of the **"Daily".**

* * * *

HOW can you help to make the **"Daily"** a better paper? In many ways

First, by writing us letters **criticising** every article with which you disagree or do not understand.

Secondly, by **sending us reports** of every event of interest to workers which occurs in your factory, trade union, workers' organization or locality, sending these items **quickly,** making sure in advance that they are **accurate,** and **endeavoring to give a full**—though brief—picture of what you describe.

Thirdly, by sending us factual reports of war preparations, the manufacture of war munitions in the factories, the shipment of munitions, etc.

Fourthly, by reporting the maneuvers and betrayals in full of the A. F. of L. and socialist leaders at the same time that you report all of the active and militants **struggles** of the socialist and A. F. of L. workers for improved conditions.

Fifthly, by writing us to tell us what the paper should contain that it does not now contain, particularly conveying to us those questions which are uppermost in the minds of the workers, those questions which we must answer.

* * * *

WE especially urge the Party comrades, the trade unionists, and the workers of the unemployed organizations to regularly write to us. We can only edit the paper well; we can only make the **Daily Worker** your paper, if we have your daily co-operation.

With such help from our readers, we will not only have a bigger paper after August 14th; we will have a better paper.

We also want to introduce many new features into the paper—more pictures, more popular stories, book reviews, movie reviews, etc. Here also we want your suggestions. If you can write such popular features we ask your contributions. If not then we want proposals on what others should write.

We desire to build up solid and lasting ties between those of us who are in the office and you who read our paper. We are sure, comrades, that you will help.

Finally, comrades, with a bigger paper and—with your help—a better paper, we ask you to aid us in enlarging the number of our readers. Read the paper yourself and then pass it on to your shopmate or neighbor. Follow this up by asking for his subscription. Order a small bundle to sell in your factory or trade union. Tell the workers there of the great need for such a paper as the "Daily". Be a constant booster for the paper.

COMRADES, with such co-operation from you—from every reader, our paper will rapidly improve and grow. It will become a better fighter for your interests and for the interests of the toilers as a whole.

Send us a letter telling us what you will do to help us put over the six and eight page "Daily". Tell us what you want the larger Daily Worker to be like.

Comradely yours,

C. A. HATHAWAY, Editor.

Secret "Patriotic" Band Emulates Mussolini, Hitler

By DAN DAVIS.

NEW YORK—Out of a decaying capitalism another fascist fungus has sprung up—the "American Concentration".

A leaflet, printed in red, white and blue, explains that it is "a disciplined organization dedicated to the logical, systematic and scientific solution of human problems in the U. S. A."

The "American Concentration" was formed last month with a nucleus of 100 former army officers and officers of the present army reserves. New members are sought only by "personal contact", reads the leaflet which has no address on it.

Among the seven planks of its "unalterable program" are listed two fascist classics which both Hitler and Mussolini embrace in their respective nationalism:

"Eliminate those destructive tendencies fostered by foreign and local propaganda which are leading to useless and bloody revolution . . . prepare and protect ourselves from foreign invasion."

Not only is their "scientific" program a duplication of Hitler's method of attack on the working class, but the Nazi slogan of "Germany Awake" is matched by the American Concentration with "America Awake"

The organization also has its swastika, a red letter C cut through by a red V on a white background enclosed in a blue circle.

A worker invited to join the fascist outfit voiced the sentiments of workers throughout the country when he said that the fascist fungus with its own swastika will find its poisonous growth blighted by a revolutionary working class under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Get your unit, union local, or mass organization to challenge another group in raising subs for the Daily

PROTEST REFUSAL OF S. P. TO GIVE VETS RADIO TIME

NEW YORK. — A protest against the refusal of the Socialist Party to allow the use of their radio station, WEVD, for the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League in connection with the veterans' demonstration on July 1, was sent Thursday to the offices of the Socialist Party.

The letter says, in part: "We asked your co-operation because the Continental Congress held in Washington recently voted in favor of the veterans' demands, and we believed naturally, that you would therefore be willing to carry out your resolutions at the Continental Congress, in practice. But you did not pay any attention to our [illegible] and neither understand why you ignored it; at least we should have had the courtesy of a reply."

In the letter Thursday, another request for the use of time on the station to advertise Hushka-Carlson Day on July 27, was sent.

A permit has been applied for to hold a parade, July 27 at 3 p. m., from Rutgers Square to Madison Square where prominent veteran speakers will pay tribute to Hushka and Carlson who were murdered on Bloody Thursday during the evacuation of the Bonus Army from Washington.

The W. E. S. L. also sent a similar request to WNYC, the municipal-owned station, for time to advertise the march.

FAMILY IS DENIED AID, ARRESTED ON VAGRANT CHARGE

Committee Protesting Discrimination Is Arrested in Newark

NEWARK, N. J.—Failing in an attempt to deport James Veeny, Negro worker, and his family to the South, police arrested him on a charge of vagrancy. The Unemployed Councils and the International Labor Defense came to his defense and he was released. Veeny has now filed suit for false arrest against the head of Newark relief, Malady, his assistant, Cornelius, and Judge Nicholas Alabano, who confined him to jail.

The Unemployed Councils then proceeded to send a committee to the Relief Department again demanding aid for Veeny and his family, who are starving. Instead of complying with the demands of the committee, officials sent for the police. When members of the committee insisted on remaining until relief is assured for the family, they were hustled to jail in a patrol wagon. James Veeny was one of the members of the committee who was arrested.

The International Labor Defense through its attorney, Solomon Golat asked for a jury trial for all arrested workers, which was granted.

A mass meeting is being prepared against the relief department's discrimination of Negro workers and the arrest of the committee, which will be held at Dreamland Academy, 28 Beacon St. William Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, will be principal speaker.

LATEST ISSUE OF
"YOUNG WORKER"
Off Press!
AN OPEN LETTER to the members of the Y.P.S.L.—Report on the Recent Plenum of the Y.C.L., are among the important features in this issue. Sections can get their bundles all week at the District Office.

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THE NEWEST DANCES BY
THE NEW DANCE GROUP
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A FREE TRIP TO
THE SOVIET UNION
The John Reed Club Artists
The Labor Sports Union Events
Books by MARX, LENIN and STALIN
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With Drawing
Ticket 15c
Full ticket from your
Organization 25c

It's the Old Hoover "Prosperity" Only Wearing a New Deal Mask

Brewery in Sandusky Employs Men at 20 Cents an Hour

30 - 35 Cents An Hour on Jobs in Bolivar, N.Y.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BOLIVAR, N. Y.—An oil man started a small skimming plant last summer. He is now moving to new location and building a larger plant. He pays 30 cents an hour.

The Allegheny Refg. Co. is now building a complete plant that will cost about $1,000,000 when completed. This is providing work for 75 men who get 35 cents per hour and work nine hours.

Married men on the Welfare are supposed to have first consideration, but this rule seems to be broken by or through a matter of preference. Married men tell me how single men get on the job when they are more than anxious to work and men are here for miles around to work. They claim residence, to be married and all requisites that are necessary to get on. Last Monday a few men were hired while 500 reported anxious for a job.

Rehiring of Laid-Off Girls Called Increase

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEWARK, N. J.—Some time ago, the Newark "Star Eagle" took pictures of the Waitt and Bond cigar factory. A week later on Saturday, the paper carried a big article stating that Waitt and Bond had hired 700 girls which is a lie. There are not that many girls in the place. Three hundred girls had been laid off eight weeks before the pictures were taken, of which they have called about 300 back to work, and told they are only there temporary.

"Roosevelt Addition" Shows Boise Prosperity

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BOISE, Idaho.—In the auto repair shops they are paying $1 per day at 12 hours each day and only work one-half the time. The gas station pays about the same. Painters and carpenters get $3 per day and average about 2 days per week. The city gives the men $2.40 and 2 days per week and only employ married men. The mayor has 2 stenographers and they get $125 each per month and the city clerk has 2 helpers. They get $100 each per month and say—only good looking ladies need apply.

There are quite a number of Negroes cleaning windows, they make 50c to $1 per day.

We have from 100 to 200 men sleeping at the river side without a bed, also at Kokonia up the river there are 50 families camping out on the river side. We also have a new addition near Boise called the Roosevelt addition with about 100 all in tents and automobiles, but they have no food. The Salvation Army is feeding nearly 1000 men and women and children on the fish they catch in the gutters on the streets each night. The fish are all sick.

NEW YORK.—The printed speech of Roosevelt to the forced labor camps deleted his reference to the "dole." The president over the radio said: "We are seeking to get away as fast as we can from the dole, soup kitchens and free rations." By reference to dole he, of course, meant the distribution of relief.

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Special Low Rates to Comrades

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WORKERS' CAMPS SUPPLIED WITH TENTS, COTS, BLANKETS, COOKS OUTFITS, ETC.
at LOWEST PRICES
in the city for individuals and groups

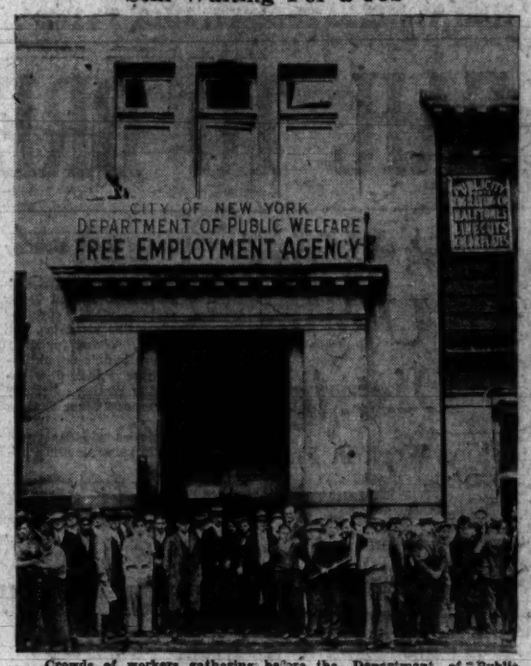
CLASSIFIED

COMRADE leaving for West on Scottsboro tour. Anyone driving to any point west, who has room for one passenger in car, please communicate with Spector, National Office of International Labor Defense, 8Tuyvesant 9-4553.

VERY LARGE ROOM—Kitchen, bath, sublet $13 a month, 15th October. Inquire R. D. c/o Daily Worker.

FURNISHED SUNNY ROOM—Separate entrance, $12 a month. Daniels, 276 Lexington Ave., near 31st St.

Still Waiting For a Job



Crowds of workers gathering before the Department of Public Welfare Building free employment agency in New York City waiting for jobs which they never get.

POLICE USE CLUBS, GAS IN EVICTION

Arrest 3 Resisting Eviction of Negro Worker

NEW YORK. — Breaking through windows, police with drawn guns and gas bumbs, forced their way into the home of William Bryan, militant Negro worker at 548 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, yesterday. When twenty neighbors in the house resisted the eviction, while 600 angry workers whom the police found difficult to quiet, added their voices of disapproval.

During the demonstration, a young pioneer, Nathan Winkofsky, 16, getting the better of his judgement, manifested his indignation by pelting the police with tomatoes. The action resulted in his being taken to jail along with Hyman Blumberg, 26, whom the police hit on the head for addressing the crowd. The brutality with which the workers were treated intensified the anger of one of the sympathizers to the extent of throwing an object intended for the movers but which found its mark on a policeman. At this, a gang of police pounced on an innocent bystander, Robert Okum who was in a nearby hallway, dragged him into a waiting patrol wagon and after beating him unmercifully took him to jail.

Bryan, who was arrested on April 20, for defending the eviction of his wife and himself from their home will be tried on a framed charge of "felonious assault" on August 8th at the Special Sessions at Smith and Schermerhorn Sts., Brooklyn, where the International Labor Defense will defend him.

The International Labor Defense which will defend the three arrested workers, Friday, urges all friends and sympathizers to be present at the trial which will be held Saturday morning at the magistrates court at Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenues, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN

FOR BROWNSVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1880 PITKIN AVENUE

for Brownsville Workers!
Hoffman's
RESTAURANT
& CAFETERIA
Pitkin Corner Saratoga Aves.

"Paradise" Meals for Proletarians
Gar - Feins Restaurant
1626 PITKIN AVE., B'KLYN

Williamsburgh Comrades Welcome
De Luxe Cafeteria
94 Graham Ave., Cor. Siegel St.
EVERY BITE A DELIGHT

Brighton Beach
Brighton Beach Workers
WELCOME AT
Hoffman's Cafeteria
282 BRIGHTON BEACH AVENUE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

8Sheepshead 3-10447
Nigberg's Bakery
and Lunch Room
314 Brighton Beach Avenue
Orders Taken for All Occasions

INVESTIGATOR OF H. R. B. DIES OF STARVATION

NEW YORK.—Lena Pacio, 25 year old Home Relief Bureau investigator attached to Precinct 73 Bronxville, died Tuesday from malnutrition. She was actually starving together with her elderly parents when given a job with the Relief Bureau, at Christopher and Belmont Streets.

When the Bureau suspended salary payments to their investigators about three weeks ago, Lena Pacio collapsed and was taken to Kings County Hospital. A collection was taken among the underpaid workers at the Relief Bureau and brought to her home when they learned of her death. Her parents were found without food, threatened with an eviction and without a penny for funeral expenses.

NO FEDERAL AID SAYS H. HOPKINS

State, National Heads Shirk Responsibility

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Refusing a request of $4,000,000 for Ohio relief, Harry L. Hopkins, Emergency Relief Administrator, admitted that the $500,000,000 federal appropriation is entirely inadequate for the whole country.

Pursuing the same course as in all instances where local, state and federal officials pass the buck to each other, Hopkins said, "They need the money, no question about that. The only question is, who is to put it up?"

Kentucky also has made no provision for unemployment relief. Hopkins insisted that they will not be granted aid unless they raise three times as much as will be contributed by the Federal government.

When the bill was adopted in Congress the Daily Worker showed that the insignificant appropriation cannot care even for the bare minimum to aid the unemployed.

Stage and Screen

"Born Anew," at the Acme, Is Delightful Silent Film of Factory Life In the U.S.S.R.

By JEAN ROBERTS

"Born Anew," the new Soviet film which opened at the Acme Theatre yesterday, is a thoroughly delightful and entertaining picture. Acted by a cultural shock brigade of the Cannery Workers' Club in Daghestan, it radiates the freshness and vigor that one expects by now from the Russian udarniki.

The story traces the development of a backward religious young shepherd into a class-conscious shock brigader at a cannery factory. The highlights of this growth are handled deftly and humorously. Particularly memorable are the shots of the young shepherd when a young woman worker defeats him in a bowling contest, and when he realizes, for the first time, that the entire cannery belongs to him—"to you, to me, to EVERYBODY!"

There are several splendid bits of photography that will warm the cold hearts of professional and semi-professional movie-goers. More important than this, however, is the simplicity and sustained charm of the story, which will undoubtedly evoke the enthusiasm of every worker who is fortunate enough to see "Born Anew."

Although it never rises beyond a pleasant and enjoyable competence, this reviewer finds sufficient excellence in this new Amkino film to recommend it without reservation to all Daily Worker readers.

The film is directed by E. Griasnov, based on a scenario by Victor Smirnov, and is accompanied by an unusually good musical score arranged by Jack Zelony.

Norwalk Tire Company Gave 5 P.C. Raise After 60 P.C. Cut

Five Percent Raise After 60 Percent Cut

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NORWALK, Conn.—The Norwalk Tire Company has made much noise about the raising of wages. The highest pay is $2.70 per day. This week we worked four days. A little raise has been obtained, but only for those who work on day-work, but those who work piece-work are not getting any raise. He may get a 5 per cent bonus if he gets less than $15 a week.

We got a 5 per cent raise after we got a 60 per cent cut during the economic crisis. When the bosses announced a raise a few weeks ago, the workers thought that prosperity was coming back, but soon the workers of the Norwalk Tire Company found out what that meant. They started to realize this trick. What is necessary for us to get better conditions is to organize, so we may obtain better conditions, otherwise we get fooled and starve forever.

50 Cent A Day on Piece Work Exposes the "New Deal"

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SANDUSKY, Ohio. — The much heralded wage increases is just so much bunk. While there has been a slight increase in employment of a few hundred out of about 2,000 unemployed, the conditions here have improved very little.

An old brewery opened up several weeks ago employing 53 men and boys at wages as low as 20 cents an hour.

The old plant of the Jackson Underwear Co. began operations a while ago. It only operates a few months of the year, and has a wage scale as low as 15 cents an hour. Most girls are working piece work, and some making only 50 cents a day.

And a few have gotten jobs at the Cedar Point summer resort. And conditions of the employed are worse than last season.

Families as large as seven to the family are receiving as low as $2.50 relief for two weeks. The Commercial Bank, a state bank, which closed when the National moratorium was declared, still remains closed.

$9 A Week for 12 Hour Day, Six Days A Week

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Chamber of Commerce on June 14 issued a report that in the month of May local industries increased the work hours by 300,000 over April. This in order to show that New Haven is "also" getting a taste of the new Roosevelt prosperity.

But the report failed to mention that at the Armstrong Tire shop on Hallock Avenue women are working 12 hours a day, six days a week and make a maximum of $9 a week which includes the much advertised 10 per cent raise announced a few weeks ago.

They failed to report that the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., just recently gave its employes another cut of five cents an hour which leaves them with the highest rate in the shop at 30 cents an hour and the lowest at 15 cents an hour, working ten hours a day.

They also failed to mention the numerous sweatshops that work their help all sorts of hours with pay envelopes as low as $1.69 for 70 hours.

Workers! This kind of ballyhoo will not work for long. The workers in those shops are beginning to see through these things. Sentiment is very strong for organization and struggle, and we may expect New Haven workers soon in the struggle for better conditions.

WHAT'S ON

Saturday

COME and have a GOOD TIME at OUTING AND PICNIC of Yorkville Br. F. S. U. on Sunday, July 23, at Tibbetts Brook Park. Take Lexington and Jerome Ave. subway to Woodlawn Rd. Station.

FELLOW-WORKERS—ATTEND UNIT 3 PARTY! 8 p.m. Apt. 1-D, 803 E. 94th St., Brownsville.

CUBAN NIGHT—Tango dancers—Cuban songs—NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE, 581 Sixth Ave. 25c adm. Given for benefit of Rev. Students of Cuba.

CONCERT AND DANCE—Coney Island Workers' Center, 2709 Mermaid Ave., corner 27th St. Williamsburg Plaza chorus of 60—Red Dance group—Bridge Plaza Dramatic group and many other attractions. Well-known jazz band. Adm. 25c. Auspices Williamsburg and Bridge Plaza workers' clubs.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday for folding and mailing for important work. American Com. for Struggle Against War. Room 1410, 104 Fifth Ave.

PORTO RICAN BRANCH OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE, 340 Columbia St., Brooklyn. Dance and entertainment—special feature—Borinos and company. Good music, refreshments—all invited.

ORIGINAL RUSSIAN NIGHT—Cabaret Vecherinka—Russian Rev. Art Ensemble, dancers, singers, actors, city club center, 7262 W. 10th St. 8:30 p.m.

DO NOT MISS THE FIRST party of newly organized Westchester Youth Club, 1197 Manor Ave. Adm. 15c. Bronx.

Sunday

PICNIC—J. Louis Engdahl Workers' Club, Van Cortlandt Park, south of tennis courts, near lake, in case of rain at headquarters, 3082 Hull Ave., Bronx.

Come and have a GOOD TIME at OUTING OF YORKVILLE BR. F. S. U., at Tibbetts Brook Park. Take Lexington and Jerome Ave. subway to Woodlawn Road station.

OUTING TO CAMP UNIT BY HARLEM PROGRESSIVE YOUTH CLUB, 1533 Madison Ave. Truck leaves 7:30 p.m. sharp from club. Round trip $1.

OPEN FORUM HARLEM INTERNATIONAL BR. F. S. U., 67 W. 125th St., at 8 p.m. Speaker: Corliss Lamont. "My Impressions of Soviet Russia." Adm. 10c Questions and Discussions.

LUNCH FOR TWO—by Women's Council No. 18. Picnic grounds in Prospect Park at 2 p.m. Open forum will take place Brooklyn.

BEACH OUTING—Midtown Section of I. L. D.—Bathing, refreshments, fruit, fun. Directions: Take Brighton line to Ocean Parkway, west First St. exit. Lockers at Heller's Bathing Pavilion, 3047 W. First St., Coney Island. Bath at Beach 2, First St. Everybody welcome.

City Library Has Facts for Which Berry Spends $3,100

NEW YORK.—Off to "study European loan systems and taxation," Comptroller Berry pocketed $3,100 of the taxpayers money and sailed for Europe Thursday, June 13 in a de luxe suite costing $585.

Had Berry left the $3,100 in the treasury which is in such a "delicate" situation that no money is forthcoming for relief, and taken the elevator from the fifth floor in the Municipal Building where his office is located to the 22nd floor, he would have found two books in the city's private library there that would have saved the money and the Comptroller's oh, so very valuable time.

The volumes are: "London Statistics, Vol. XXXV, 1930-31" and "The Government of European Cities" by William B. Monro, professor of government at Harvard.

Had Mr. Berry turned to page 434 of the first book listed he would have found that statutory limits are imposed on London borrowing, something he would doubtlessly be interested in knowing. Similarly, all the facts that he has announced he is searching for could be found by a few minutes' perusal of the indexes in these volumes.

But, perhaps Berry and his pal J. P. Morgan with whom he sailed, will have a good time in Europe on money that would have given hundreds of New York jobless relief from hunger for a week.

AMUSEMENTS

SEE the New Life of the Worker in Dagbestan!
First American Showing of AMKINO'S
'Born Anew' The cultural revolution in the Soviet Union from the human side
Acted by a cultural shock brigade of the Cannery Workers Club in Daghestan — all native cast — (English Titles)
Added Feature "A Day in Moscow" —DAILY WORKER
THE WORKERS
ACME THEATRE
14TH STREET AND UNION SQUARE
Cont. from 9 A.M.
MIDNIGHT SHOW SATURDAY

RKO CAMEO 42nd & B'way NOW PLAYING
"THE STRANGE CASE of TOM MOONEY"
also 'Shriek in the Night'

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 2nd Ave. Now
JAMES CAGNEY and ALICE WHITE in "The Picture Snatcher"
Also "TRICK FOR TRICK" with RALPH MORGAN and SALLY BLANE

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STADIUM CONCERTS
Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra
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LEON BARZIN, Conductor
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30
PRICES: 25c, 50c, $1.00. (Circle 7-2075)

The Labor Sports Union will provide exhibitions and organize games at the 'Daily' picnic, July 30, Pleasant Bay Park.

CAMP UNITY FULL
All Friends and sympathizers of Camp Unity who are planning to spend their vacations in Unity should postpone their arrival until Sunday, as the camp is all filled for the week end.

"Daily Worker" Week
Spend YOUR Vacation in Our Proletarian Camps
NITGEDAIGET
BEACON, New York
City Phone 2Beacon 2-1400
Camp Phone Beacon 721
UNITY
WINGDALE, New York
Proletarian Atmosphere, Healthy Food, Warm and Cold Showers, Bathing, Rowing, Athletics, Sport Activities
NEWLY BUILT TENNIS COURT IN NITGEDAIGET
Vacation Rates: $13.00 per week (INCLUDING TAX)
WEEK-END RATES: 1 Day . . $2.45; 2 Days . 4.65 (including tax)
CARS LEAVE FOR CAMP from 3700 Bronx Park East every Day at 10 a.m. Friday and Saturday 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 7 p. m.—Take Lexington Avenue White Plains Road Express. Stop at Allerton Avenue.
ROUND TRIP: to Nitgedaiget . . . $2.00; to Unity $3.00
Week End Program for Camp Nitgedaiget
Saturday Morning—Track and Field Meet. Prizes will be given.
Afternoon—Swimming Races and Tennis Tournament. Rowing on the Hudson.
Evening—"Daily Worker" Concert Program; Nitgedaiget Trio; "Daily Worker" Pageant; Children's Play, "Why," with a chorus of 50 voices; Followed by Nitgedaiget 4-Piece Jazz Orch.
Sunday Morning—Carl Brodsky will lecture on "The Role of the Daily Worker in the Workingclass Movement."
Afternoon—Baseball Game.
Evening—Dancing.
In CAMP UNITY, Herbert Benjamin will lecture on "The Role of the Daily Worker in the Workingclass Movement," Sunday morning. There will also be the usual attractive week-end program.

All Comrades Meet at the
NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 50 E. 13TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

AVANTA FARM Ulster Park, N. Y.
(Near Station)
PRICE $9.00 and $11.00 Per Week
BATHING
BY TRAIN—West Shore R.R., 42nd Street
BY BOAT—Hudson Day Line to Kingston. Round trip $2.30.
(Bus at Kingston to West Shore Station, 10c; train to Ulster Park, 25c)

Smash the Scottsboro Verdict
Carnival---Picnic
N. Y. DIST. INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
POSTPONED TO
Saturday, July 22nd
PLEASANT BAY PARK
GATES OPEN AT 10 A. M.
Program Begins at 8 P. M.
Dorsha in Dance Program
Movie — STORM OVER ASIA
United Chorus of Jewish Workers Clubs
Games — Dancing until 2 A. M.
Adm. 20c—Original tickets good for this date
Free All Class War Prisoners

Intern'l Workers Order
DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
16TH FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of
Dr. C. Weissman

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107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Ave., Brooklyn
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NOTICE is hereby given that license number NYS 5909-myy been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and light wine at retail under Section 79 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 16 E. 12th St., New York, N. Y. to be consumed upon the said premises. Costas Tolmas, Paul Pappas, 16 E. 12th St., New York, N. Y.

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Garment Section Workers Patronize
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For orders on Torgsin apply to your local bank, companies listed below or their authorized agents:
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261 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y.

Palmbo Released On Bail; Admit His Innocence

NEW YORK.—The International Labor Defense forced the release of Michael Palumbo on $1,500 bail yesterday.

NEW YORK.—Harry Placio, whom Michael Palumbo, anti-fascist worker framed on a felonious assult charge, was accused of stabbing when Palumbo and Athos Terzani were arrested after Khaki Shirts shot and killed Antonio Fierro in Astoria, L. I., last week, admitted in Philadelphia Thursday that he did not know who committed the act.

This admission was made when Placio, who was supposed to be in bed suffering from the knife wound and therefore unable to appear at a hearing for Palumbo, was found well and walking around in Philadelphia.

Bail for Palumbo was reduced to $1,500 from $10,000 after the International Labor Defense through its attorney Joseph Tauber presented a writ of habeas corpus in the Long Island Supreme Court at 151st St., Long Island City, yesterday.

The hearing for Palumbo has been set for Monday morning at 10 a.m. before Magistrate Dyer in the Queens Magistrates Court at 118th St., near the Vernon and Jackson Ave. station of the I.R.T. in Long Island City.

The I. L. D. has also issued a writ of mandamus demanding the court and police identify the real assailant of Antonio Fierro, for whose murder Athos Terzani is being held without bail.

The police have withheld the murderer's identification, the I. L. D. charges.

Druggist Whose Family Stole From Drawer, Docks Workers' Wages

By a Worker Correspondent

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—My sister recently worked as a clerk in a Post Office Substation, which was located in a drug store here. The government pays this drug store owner $75 a month. This station is a convenience to this employer as it brings in customers.

He started my sister with a salary of $9 a week, promising her several increases. The most she ever received was $10 a week after being there over a year, making for himself almost $8 a week profit.

Last Christmas a check for $30 was made out in my sister's name which she signed for, but had to turn over to her employer. He gave her $5 of it, making for himself a profit of $33. She never complained of this for fear of losing her job.

Quite frequently money was missing from the post office cash drawer, which her employer took out of her salary. Recently she noticed that her boss, his wife and son were borrowing change from her cash drawer and forgetting to return it. From then on she refused to make good whatever money was short from the post office cash drawer.

Finally after several dollars were missing, she was fired before the week was over and her boss kept her salary. She went directly to the Postmaster of Jamaica with her complaints.

He told her that the government could do nothing for her, that she would have to take the matter up with the man who hired her, who was the druggist. The postmaster also told her that she shouldn't work for such people, but did not offer her another job.

To make a long story short, when money is missing in the post office substations, the government deals with the clerks, but when the clerks do not get their salaries and have complaints to make, the government can do nothing for them, they are to deal with the men who hired them.

Editor's Note:—Will the worker who sent this in please give us some means of getting in contact with him, for a special purpose not connected with this story?

Two Workers Shot When Cops Attack Pennsylvania Hosiery Strikers

Photo shows police and deputy sheriffs at the Dexdale Hosiery Mill, Lansdale, Pa., arresting one of the strikers. Though in custody and unresisting, a cop is seen clubbing the striker on the head.

POST NEARING FINAL FLIGHT

FAIRBANKS, Alaska.—Wiley Post, round-the-world flyer, landed here at 4:42 p. m. (New York time) after a three hour fourteen minute flight from Flat where he had been forced down.

Post's plans are to refuel here and set out immediately on the 1,450 mile flight to Edmonton and then on to New York, 2,200 more flying miles. He intends to complete the trip without sleep.

His lead over his former record has been cut down to a little over 10 hours, due to the 7 hours wasted while lost over Alaska, and the 15½ hours lost in Flat while repairs were made to his plane.

Schiffli Embroidery Workers Strike

UNION CITY, N. J., July 21.—The workers of the Gold and Rosenberg Embroidery Shop, 324—17th St., West New York, are out on strike under the leadership of the Schiffli Embroidery Workers Union affiliated with the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, for an increase in wages. The secretary of the union, Magibol, was arrested at the instigation of the bosses, but he was soon released.

Wages here are very low, $6 a week for 60 hours of work. Strikers are demanding an increase in wages and shorter hours. The whole neighborhood is sympathizing with the strikers.

Berkman Freedom Demanded By I.L.D.

Cancellation of Deportation Warrant Asked

NEW YORK, July 21.—The demand for final cancellation of the warrant of deportation against Edith Berkman, New England textile workers' leader, was made to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins by the International Labor Defense and the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born in wires sent to Washington today.

Pending such cancellation, the telegrams demanded the immediate return of the $500 bond and Berkman's release on her own recognizance.

Down With Fascism and Lynch Verdicts!

THOUSANDS MASSED IN UNION SQUARE to demonstrate their hatred against the spread of fascism and to voice their demand that the nine innocent Scottsboro boys be unconditionally released.

Get ready now for the Daily Worker picnic at Pleasant Bay Park, to be held next Sunday, July 30! Get your organization to purchase tickets for sale among members and friends immediately!

Clubs Express Grief Over Child's Death

NEW YORK. — Expressing grief over the death of Estelle Barfus, 7, who died Wednesday, in a hospital as a result of an appendicitis operation, the Mosholu Branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union and the J. Louis Engdahl Workers Club sent resolutions of sympathy to Louis and Ruth Barfus, the child's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Barfus are active in the worker's movement.

The resolutions, which are identical, follow:

"We mourn the death of Estelle beloved child of Louis and Ruth Barfus. May they find comfort in the revolutionary cause which they are championing so splendidly."

Mosholu Branch, F. S. U.
J. Louis Engdahl Workers Club.

SHOE PROSPERITY IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee press has advertized the fact that now the shoe companies are running at the greatest speed they ever did. One worker went to Weyeberg Shoe Co., one of the biggest plants. He visited in the shipping room. There he saw 600,000 pairs of men's shoes stocked up—400,000 pairs of work shoes and 200,000 dress. These shoes are all supposed to be ordered

3,500 Workers at Scottboro Meet

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

William Patterson, National Secretary of the I. L. D., who was also chairman of the meeting; Roger Baldwin, of the American Civil Liberties Union; Lenny George, Negro lawyer of Brooklyn; William Fitzgerald, Harlem I. L. D. organizer; Ben Gold, of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union; Frank Spector, former Imperial Valley prisoner, and Haywood Broun of the World-Telegram.

Minor pointed out the force which made Judge Horton of Alabama, who presided at the conviction of Haywood Patterson, now admit the boy was innocent.

"What made Horton change his action?" he asked. "Was it because he was a good judge?" he continued, and then answered it with "No!" there are no good judges in the capitalist class. They are the agents of the bosses. Horton began to see that this case would arouse 12,000,000 Negro and 12,000,000 white workers to united action. The law becomes another thing under mass action."

He outlined the history of slavery in America.

"The old slave law of the South was repealed by 1,000,000 marching men with artillery," Minor said. "But Lincoln did not free the slaves—he only took the chains from one arm and put them on the other."

As Ruby Bates stepped to the platform Negro and white hands reached up eagerly from the demonstrators to adjust the microphone for her.

She symbolized for them the new white worker, the class conscious worker of the South.

ILD PICNIC TODAY

NEW YORK. — The International Labor Defense picnic to raise funds for the defense of class war prisoners will take place today at Pleasant Bay Park, the gates opening at 10 a. m., with the program and dancing continuing until 2 a. m., the following morning.

The park can be reached by taking the Pelham Bay Subway to Zerega Avenue Station, where ILD buses will meet the workers, or by taking the Lexington or Seventh Ave. I. R. T. to 177th St. Station, and crosstown car to Union Port.

Need for Organization

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Irresponsibility of some of the comrades in Section 2 resulted in an organizational weakness when a policeman tried to break up an open air meeting held on July 8. The workers' militancy forced the cop to retreat. Burd was the speaker. Had we organized in the section this would not have happened.

WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENS MONDAY

The opening of the six weeks' Summer Term of the Workers' School will take place Monday, July 24th, at 7 p.m. Since the classes are not overcrowded, registration will continue during the first week of the term, provided the student registers before the first session of the course he wishes to take. The school office, Room 301, 35 E. 12th St., opens daily at noon.

Have you approached your fellow worker in your shop with a copy of the 'Daily?' If not, do so.

Bullets, Tear Gas Can't Stop Strike

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

other costs—and profits.

For three weeks the Dextale mill, employing about 500, the Interstate and the Arcadia were all closed. A few days ago the Dexdale began importing strikebreakers and announced it would open. The strikers immediately began mass picketing.

Pinchot Investigates.

Tear gas was turned on them yesterday, and seventeen were arrested. Gov. Pinchot announced he was "opposed" to the use of the tear gas and would "investigate". While he was investigating, this morning, the strikers turned out in even greater force, captured the drive-way into the mill, and held it against the police. Only one gas bomb was thrown this morning, and that went astray, the police themselves getting the benefit of it.

Strike Meetings.

In the afternoon there was a tremendously enthusiastic mass meeting of the strikers in Music Hall. Visiting delegations of hosiery workers came from Norristown, the strikers sang and applauded every mention of militancy. The A. F. of L. organizer, to be sure, put it on the basis of the "rights guaranteed you by the government", and the opposition of the mill owners to the union was was treated almost as a bit of petulance on their part, which the strikers themselves far outstripped that of their leaders, and the only action proposed that failed to arouse enthusiasm—though it was agreed to—was a motion made by Bramley to exempt from duty in the picket line, his "colleagues" in the leadership of the strike.

From the hall the workers went directly to the mill, in a body. Everyone had been provided with a handkerchief and some had camphor balls, to counteract the tear gas.

As soon as the head of the column reached the mill the deputies made an attack, scattering the first half hundred, and dragging one girl striker, her head bleeding from a club, into the patrol. The patrol rushed away, through lanes of booing and cursing strikers.

Mass Picketing.

Then the mass picketing began. At the head of the line stood a youngster with a bucket of water. As the strikers, marching two abreast came up to him, each dipped a handkerchief in the water. On the coping of the roof of the low building could be plainly seen the new cases of gas bombs brought in today.

Four or five hundred strikers were now parading up and down in front of the 600-foot long mill. Across the street were fully as many more, with thousands of sympathizers. The first car of strikebreakers dashed out of the driveway and a roar of anger went up from the crowd. Immediately the man in charge of the deputies—next to the sharpshooter himself the most bitterly hated man in Lansdale today—Chief of Police Shaver, of Jenkinton, tossed a gas bomb into the crowd. Simultaneously the six mounted deputies began rushing their horses at the crowd. The crowd gave, let the gas subside a little, closed in again. The picketers never lost step once. Another gas bomb was tossed, and this time a striker, with marvelous nerve and dexterity, picked it up before it exploded and tossed it back on the roof.

Here the rifleman, who had been prowling restlessly up and down the whole length of the roof, while the crowd yelled: "Come down"! to him, swung into action, and shot down the two young strikers.

Stones began flying from the crowd. The police tried to make one arrest in the midst of it, and were forced to give up their prisoner.

Three gas bombs in all of the dozen or so thrown, were picked up by inteprid strikers and tossed back to their attackers. One went through a window into the mill itself. Through broken windows could be seen a huddle of frightened strikebreakers, waiting their turn to be rushed out.

So intense and widespread is the town's anger against the mill, the police and the deputies that the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, which was asked by telephone to rush two buses over to the mill to take strikebreakers home, refused to do it at any price. An interurban street car was stopped by the police for the benefit of those strikebreakers without cars. In the ten seconds or so that it stood within range of the strikers half its windows were broken.

And tomorrow morning, at 5 o'clock the mass picketing goes on again. First clubs, then gas bombs, then bullets. These workers, going thru their first industrial struggle, many of them 18 and under, appear to be ready for everything. In a town of 8,500, there are 1,700 militant strikers. When the last strikebreaker had been hurried on his way home with the workers' execrations ringing in his ears, the strikers staged an impromptu parade through the town. This marching chant sums up the extent of their political development.

"One, two, three, four—what are we for?
Union!
Five, six, seven, eight—whom do we hate?
Scabs! Boco!"

In their hall they have two banners. One reads "Stick together or get stuck!" The other: "Workers Unite!" with a star-spangled shield: "America for All!"

PRESENT CLOAKMAKERS' DEMANDS IN WASHINGTON

Hyman Exposes International Officials; Creates Sensation When He Tells of $650,000 Swindle; Scores Piecework

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—If the cloak makers want the week work system they must prepare to fight for it. This was clear from the developments on the second day of the hearings in Washington on the cloak code, according to reports from the delegates of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union who came to present the demands of the rank and file cloakmakers to he Recovery Administration.

Louis Hyman, veteran fighter for the needle workers, was given the floor at the final session of the hearing today after Earl Dean Howard, the recovery administrator, was no longer able to evade the emphatic demands of the Industrial Union delegation to permit their spokesman the floor. Hyman was not permitted a speech, however. He must only answer specific questions put before him, Howard ruled. Hyman protested but took the opportunity offered to bring forward the main points in the cloakmakers' program covering week-work, minimum wages, guaranteed number of weeks of work per year, maximum hours.

To Howard's first question as to whom he represented, Hyman replied that he represented an organization of workers in the needle trades with a membership of more than 30,000 of which 5,000 are cloakmakers paying dues to the Industrial Union. "The majority of the cloakmakers in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are there because they are compelled to belong to the International," Hyman declared. "In reality they support the policies of the Industrial Union." Hyman denied that the cloakmakers are members of the International voluntarily, as Dubinsky had testified. Hyman also declared that if the cloakmakers had been free to choose their delegates to represent them in Washington they would have chosen representatives of the Industrial Union to present their demands.

Week Work Only Guarantee of Living Wage

In presenting the cloakmakers' demands for week work, Hyman declared that week work was the only guarantee of a living wage.

Exposes Misuse of Funds

"No union conditions could ever be enforced on the basis of the piece work system for the worker has no way of telling what he will earn," Hyman emphasized—while exposing the I. L. G. W. officials' support of piece work.

The high point of Hyman's testimony came in his discussion of unemployment insurance. He created a sensation when he exposed the mishandling of the unemployment insurance fund in 1927. He told how the bosses, through various legal tricks, gave Sigman, then president of the International, the opportunity to misuse the fund of $650,000 which was set aside for unemployment insurance for the workers. Howard pounded vigorously on the table, declaring that Hyman would not be permitted to continue making charges against anyone. In a sharp retort Hyman stated that he was not making charges, but was presenting facts and challenged the bosses who were gathered at the hearing to deny these facts.

In subsequent questioning, Hyman showed why the demand of the International for a 30-hour week was a gesture, a paper demand which the officials had no intention of getting for the workers. On the other hand, the Industrial Union recognized that the workers would not be able to force a $55 minimum wage for 30 hours of work a week from the bosses and was therefore fighting for a 33-hour week with no reduction in pay, which it intends to win. What the International Union wants, Hyman pointed out, was an extended stagger plan.

Hyman presented the demands of the cloakmakers for the right to strike and to belong to a union of their own choice and for a guarantee of 26 weeks' work a year.

International officials, following Hyman's testimony, showed the effects of the heavy verbal sledge-hammer blows delivered by Hyman.

The session closed following Howard's announcement that another hearing would be called if it was considered necessary, leaving the door open for government intervention in the event of a strike.

Hathaway Calls On Workers to Attend Memorial Meeting

Gussev, Zetkin, Stokes Tribute Monday Night

In a call issued yesterday from the headquarters of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, appealed to the workers of New York to rally to the Gussev-Zetkin-Stokes memorial meeting to be held on Monday evening, July 24, 8 p. m., at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. The call reads in part:

"The death of three great revolutionary leaders, Sergei Gussev, Clara Zetkin and Rose Pastor Stokes, is a loss to the workers of every land and every city. The struggles of the oppressed toiling masses against capitalism, and against fascism are uniting them in a common bond in which the struggle becomes one struggle, in which the Communist Parties leading the class war of the workers are realized to be one living World Communist Party in which the revolutionary leaders of each country stand out as the leaders of the world-wide struggle of the international working class.

"Because of this, the death of the Russian Bolshevik, Sergei Gussev, of the German Bolshevik, Clara Zetkin and of the American Bolshevik, Rose Pastor Stokes, is a loss to the American workers as it is to the workers the world over.

"The Communist Party calls upon you, working men and women of New York, white and Negro, to attend the memorial meeting in fitting revolutionary tribute to the memory of the three leaders through whose life work our class struggle has been advanced closer to victory."

The day: July 30. The place: Pleasant Bay Park. The event: the Daily Worker Picnic! Don't miss it!

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Build A Broad Movement to Win Social Insurance

In Resolutions We Speak of Unity of Employed and Unemployed But In Practice We Ignore Whole Question

The Open Letter on Social Insurance

"THE necessary concentration of our work on the most important factories does not of course in any way mean that we should allow our work among the unemployed to slacken. In carrying out this main task we should not for an instant lose sight of the fact that we represent the interests of the entire class, and that, especially under the present conditions the unemployed constitute a factor of greatest revolutionary importance. One of the chief tasks of the Party is the organising and mobilizing of the millions of unemployed for immediate relief and unemployment insurance and the linking up of their struggle with the struggles of the workers in the big factories—full time, as well as part-time workers—especially now, in view of the introduction of militarized forced labor for the unemployed and the increased attempts to bring them under reformist and fascist influence."—Open Letter to Party members.

By EARL BROWDER

WHILE in theory we all agree that Social Insurance is the business of all workers, of all organizations, yet in practice we assign all concrete measures in the fight for Unemployment Insurance to the Unemployed Councils. In resolutions we speak of unity of the employed and unemployed, but in practice our red unions often ignore the whole question of Social Insurance. They do not undertake any concrete actions which show that they understand it is a good movement for Social Insurance also. We have the beginnings of a good movement for Social Insurance in the A. F. of L. local unions, but it is left isolated, working by itself. The districts and sections neglect their fundamental task of building the whole broad movement.

Earl Browder

Above all we have a general underestimation of the historical aim of the fight for Social Insurance, even within our Party, and yet worse, among the leading cadres. We have not won mass support, as it is quite possible to do, because we have not been able simply and clearly to explain to the workers the need for struggle for Social Insurance. We will win the masses when every Party member and every Party leader can explain in the simplest terms that mass unemployment of millions of workers is a permanent feature of American society as long as capitalism lasts; that without Unemployment Insurance this condition results in degrading to a starvation level not only the millions of unemployed, but the millions who are in the shops. We must explain what the difference is between the real Social Insurance as proposed in the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and the fake schemes of the reformists.

WE MUST BE CLEAR OURSELVES

Probably it is no exaggeration to say that our explanation of Social Insurance has been so weak, that even the leading comrades throughout the Party today would not be able, if they were called upon suddenly, to give a serious and simple explanation of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

If you were asked the question: "What is the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and how does it differ from the fake unemployed insurance schemes?" would you be able, after a half hour or an hour's talk, to win the worker who asked to fight against the fascists and social fascists? Would you be able to win his support for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill? If you cannot do this, you cannot fulfill one of our fundamental tasks. We not only have to know how to do this ourselves, we have to know how to train others how to do this also. But before we can train anybody else to do it, we must know how to do it ourselves.

• • •

WHAT are the essential features of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, which makes it the only real insurance proposal, as distinguished from those of the reformists?

I will list ten points that distinguish the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, points upon which we can win the masses to us, to work with us, fight with us to support our struggle, to join our organizations. These ten points are:

1. Whereas the fake schemes of the employers, reformists and social fascists direct themselves only to future unemployment, the Workers' Bill provides for immediate insurance for those now unemployed.

2. While the fake schemes all exclude some categories of workers, the Workers' Bill covers all those who depend for a living upon wages.

3. While most of the fake schemes place burdens upon the employed workers, the Workers' Bill places the full burden of the insurance upon the employers and their government.

4. While all of the fake schemes contain provisions that could and would be used for strike breaking, wage cutting and victimization, the Workers' Bill protects the unemployed from being forced to work below union rates, at reduced wages, or far from home.

5. While all fake schemes place the administration of the insurance in the hands of the employers and the bureaucratic apparatus controlled from the workers themselves.

6. All the fake schemes provide for benefits limited to a starvation level, a fixed minimum which is also the maximum; and this only for a few weeks in a year (thereby being in amount even below charity relief). But the Workers' Bill provides for the entire period of unemployment for full average wages, determined according to industry, group and locality, thus maintaining the standards of life at its previous level.

7. While the fake schemes establish a starvation maximum above which benefits cannot be given, the Workers' Bill establishes a living minimum, below which benefits shall not be allowed to fall, no matter what the previous conditions of the unemployed worker.

fuse benefits to all workers who still

8. While all the fake schemes rehave any personal property, forcing them to sell and consume the proceeds of home, furniture, automobiles, etc., before they can come under the insurance, the Workers' Insurance Bill establishes the benefits as a matter of right, without investigation of the workers' other small resources.

9. While the fake schemes limit their benefits to only able-bodied unemployed, the Workers' Bill provides benefits for every form of involuntary unemployment, whether from closing of industries, from sickness, accidents, old age, maternity, etc. In other words, the Workers' Bill is an example of true social insurance.

10. Whereas the fake schemes all try to turn attention of the workers to the 48 different state governments in an effort to split up and discourage the movement, the Workers' Bill provides for Federal insurance, one uniform national system, financed through national taxation. All proposals to the state legislatures contain the provision that the state bills are only temporary, pending the adoption of the Federal Bill, which is demanded in the state proposals.

FIGHT TO WIN REAL INSURANCE

These ten points protect the most vital interests of the entire working class. Each and every one of them is absolutely essential to protect the working class from the degrading effects of mass unemployment. All that is necessary to win millions of workers to active struggle for this social insurance is to make these proposals clear, show how the fake schemes violate these fundamental interests of the workers, and show how mass struggle can win real insurance.

With this Workers' Bill we can then proceed to smash the influence of the social fascists and employers who claim that it is impossible to finance such a system of insurance. The Hoover and Roosevelt administrations have already shown that tens of billions of dollars are available to the government whenever it really decides to get the funds. But Hoover and Roosevelt got these billions only to give to the banks and trusts. We demand these billions, together with the hundreds of millions used in war preparations, to be used for Social Insurance.

We really must begin a mass campaign along these lines, conducted in the most simple form with a real concentration of attention by all of our organizations and all leading committees. Such a campaign will rouse a mighty mass movement for the Workers Bill. And this movement will be under the leadership of the Communist Party. The fact that our mass struggle for Social Insurance has been so weak, politically and organizationally, is largely to be attributed to neglect arising from serious underestimation of this issue; and also to lack of detailed understanding of our own Workers' Bill, and the vital differences between it and the other bills.

SAILORS ON A SOVIET SHIP

Dock Scene In Leningrad

By JOHN R. McMAHON

LENINGRAD.—"If we just look cross-eyed at an officer, we're fired," said a sailor from the Laconia, bound from New York to Liverpool.

"No worker is ever fired from this boat; he may only be transferred to another ship or job," said a sailor from the Sibir, bound from London to the Soviet Union.

"The captain is a tin god on a British ship," said the Laconia sailor. "Or on any capitalist ship for that matter."

"Our captain was a common sailor not long ago and he remains our comrade," declared the Sibir able seaman. "Off duty, he is simply one of us and joins in our sports, games and political discussions. You have seen this. You saw him hustle deck chairs where a capitalist skipper would yell for a steward."

"This Laconia captain is very particular about the passengers; puts his fingers on top the cabin doors to find dust and throws a torch light under beds, like a housekeeper. None of that stuff for the bug-ridden quarters of the crew."

"The Sibir captain looks after the passengers too, but he does not neglect the welfare of the crew. Of course our crew does not need paternal looking after; we are entitled to the best and get it as a matter of course."

"An English crew today is paid just a little better than if it stayed ashore and lived on the government dole. This works out on the basis that we are laid off after every other voyage or so while another bunch of half-starved seamen take our places—the share-work system."

Paid Vacations for Soviet Sailors

"We Russian sailors are only laid off with full pay during our vacations. A lot of the regular Sibir boys are now off for that reason, enjoying themselves in home travel and so on."

"You bet we English sailors have to do our own washing. You saw the sloppy washroom in the fo'c'sle; no tubs for convenience; just a bucket for each man to wash his dirty shirts and underwear in, then hang them to dry all over the place. At the same time the Laconia has a first class modern laundry to do all the passenger quarters washing. The stewards have to pay for having their uniforms washed. You noticed the dirty sheets and pillow cases on our bunks, eh? They'd look worse if the light in the fo'c'sle was better."

"The Sibir crew do not have to wrestle with laundry work. This is done ashore and we are provided with changes of clean clothes during the voyage. Sometimes a fellow does rinse out a few work garments; that's all. I guess you saw our bunks—spring beds the same kind the passengers have, with clean sheets and pillow cases. Our bed linen is changed once a week. Daylight reaches our quarters and it does not show up anything to be ashamed of."

"Where are the sleeping quarters for the crew on the Laconia? For the stewards, way down even below part of the steerage passengers' roost, where it is dark and miserable. The sailors are tucked into the narrow spaces in the bow of the ship. They have all the leftover, katycornered spaces not required for anchor chains and suchlike. Any cubbyhole will do for a sailor on a capitalist ship. The stewards have no regular dining room at all; they eat on the run, anywhere. The sailors have a measly chow room with a bare wooden table and a couple of bare benches without backs. You saw that."

"Quartered Like Human Being"

"The Sibir is a socialist ship and so its workers are quartered like human beings. They have regular cabins on or just below the afterdeck; all light, clean, roomy with closets and stands. They have wash rooms and bath rooms. You saw the big dining room for the crew on the afterdeck, daylighted on two sides. Here are two long tables neatly covered with oilcloth and benches made comfortable with backs. This is a pleasant room for after-dinner meetings, yarn-spinning, games of cards and dominoes. Besides, there is the adjoining Red Corner, which is a combination of reading and recreation room. It has literature in several languages, a phonograph, chess table, all kinds of pictures on the walls. You saw there a small statue of Lenin with prints of Marx and Engels together with photos of Stalin and the other present day builders of the workers' fatherland."

"What are the rations on a capitalist boat, you ask? Good enough for the first and second class passengers. Third class not so good, including tea brewed from the leavings of the second. The stewards' chow is leavings or fourth class. The sailors have their grub thrown at them, hunks of meat and potatoes, whole loaves of bread to be chopped up on the bare table. Salt horse, their traditional diet from the days of sail, is yet on the menu—while the ship has a modern refrigerating plant and carries dozens of tons of fresh meat, fish, vegetables, fruit—for the benefit of passengers and officers."

Same Food As for Passengers

"See for yourself the rations for the crew on the Sibir. You as a passenger have chicken for dinner today. So do we sailors have chicken, just as fresh and well cooked. There it is on the big platters with boiled potatoes. We had soup before. You see there is plenty of butter and good bread, black or light as we prefer. Jam for desert unless there is pudding. Lots of tea. All nicely served on chinaware. A man steward waits on you; a girl comrade on us; perhaps we are better off."

"What are the hours on the Laconia? Longer hours go with shorter pay since the depression. The stewards slave fourteen hours a day, do all kinds of double duty between bedrooms and dining rooms, scrub floors, hustle baggage. They are always tired to death and can't even get an hour's rest during the so-called divine service on Sunday; no, they are forced to attend this service, at least forty of them bunched together in spick-and-span uniform, under penalty of a fine. The sailors are luckier and have an eight hour day."

"On the Sibir there is an eight hour day at sea and seven hours in port. A few stewardesses may put in overtime, not more than an hour and a half allowed, and they are paid extra for it. The crew is large enough to provide three eight hour shifts and there is no capitalist trick of going to sea shorthanded and putting an extra burden on the workers."

No Tips Needed

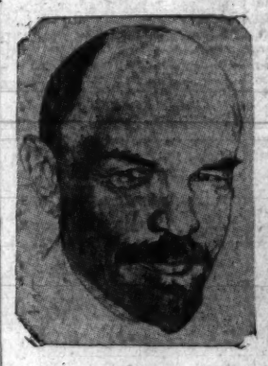
"What about the tipping system on a capitalist boat? A self-respecting worker does not like to put out his hand for alms, but the boss owners force us to it. With small pay, unsteady work, a wife and children at home to provide for, we must get tips or just about starve to death. Trouble is, the passengers are cutting down the tips too. It's a fine business, what?"

"Happily the workers on a socialist ship like the Sibir do not have to panhandle for a living; they are paid adequately and politely refuse handouts from uninformed passengers."

"Do women have an opening to work on a capitalist ship? Yes, they can wear themselves out as stewardesses or laundresses or obtain some lighter jobs as manicurists to the plutes or as salesgirls in the curio shop."

"On Soviet ships no position is barred to women. The Sibir has a young woman radio operator who takes turns with a man operator. There are women mates and other officers on several vessels. . . . Did you know, incidentally, that the Sibir, which is a first class diesel-engined ocean-going craft, was built entirely in the Soviet Union with all Soviet materials with the sole exception of one small auxiliary engine and the foreign patented boat davits? I guess you heard too the astonishment of that German importer with marine experience over the excellence of the whole job after he inspected it from stem to stern. As Lenin said, we Communists must equal and surpass the construction of the most advanced countries. We are doing it. We have already better ships than this. And all the workers together will soon make a new and different world."

Lenin's Teachings on War



V. I. LENIN.

THE fight the Communists wage against imperialist war differs essentially from the 'fight against war', waged by pacifists of various shades. The Communists do not regard the struggle against such a war as being separat from the class struggle. On the contrary, they regard it as part of the general proletarian struggle for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie. They know that imperialist wars are inevitable as long as the bourgeoisie remain in power. This postulate is sometimes interpreted to mean that it is useless to carry on a specific struggle against imperialist war. Indeed, the social democrats deliberately charge the Communists with encouraging imperialist wars in order to accelerate the advent of revolution. While the first-mentioned attitude is a mistaken one, the second is a silly calumny.

"Although convinced that war is inevitable under the rule of the bourgeoisie, the Communists, in the interests of the masses of the workers and of all the toilers who bear the brunt of the sacrifice entailed by war, wage a persistent fight against imperialist war and strive to prevent imperialist war by proletarian revolution. They strive to rally the masses around their standard in this struggle, and if unable to prevent the outbreak of war, they strive to transform it into civil war for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie."

—From Resolution of VI. World Congress of Communist International.

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"THE Communist Parties must bend all their work to the central task of preparing, winning over and organizing the masses for the struggle against imperialist war. The struggles of the proletariat and of toilers generally against the intensification of exploitation and oppression—in matters of wages, the working day, taxes, rent, social services, political disfranchisement, victimization and the intensification of the fascist menace—must not be confined to the demands arising out of these struggles but must be linked up with the determined struggle against imperialist war policy.

"All the important questions of foreign policy, of armaments, of the introduction of new weapons of war, etc., must be brought before the masses of the workers and utilized for the organization of revolutionary mass action. In this struggle, the Communist Party, giving due and sober consideration to its strength, must march boldly and determinedly at the head of the masses. It must organize demonstrations and strikes against the war policy of the imperialist bourgeoisie, and at the proper moment, put to the masses the question of the general strike and of still sharper methods of struggle."

—From Resolution of the VI. World Congress of the Communist International.

Communist Int'l Replies To Appeal of Independent Labor Party for Unity

United Front Without Struggle Against Capitalist Offensive Remains Empty Phrase, Says Third International

Comrades:—We confirm the receipt of your letter of May 18 regarding the resolution adopted at the Derby Conference of the Independent Labor Party, a resolution which undoubtedly expresses the strongly increasing will to unity and struggle against capitalism among the British working class.

In conformity with your wishes, we will set out our opinion of how the Independent Labor Party would assist the work of the Communist International.

An important step in this direction is the start which is being made in the practical carrying out of the united front between the Independent Labor Party and the Communist Party of Great Britain in the struggle against the capitalist offensive, the Fascist terror in Germany and the danger of new imperialist wars. This in itself is the beginning of practical collaboration with the Communist International.

In our opinion the further steps in this direction should be as follows:

Firstly, the extension and strengthening of the actions of solidarity, which have already taken place between the Independent Labor Party and the Communist Party of Great Britain, to all the important and urgent questions of the struggle of the British and the international proletariat against their bourgeoisie and world imperialism and winning of the broad strata of workers, members of the Labor Party and the trade unions, for the united front in this struggle.

Secondly, the giving of real support to the struggle of the Communist Party of Great Britain against the bourgeois nationalist and the reactionary policy of "National Labor," against the reformist policy of the Labor Party leaders, the leaders of trade unions and the Second International.

ONLY EFFECTIVE STEP IS REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

Convinced by the experiences of many years, the members of the Independent Labor Party decided at the Derby Conference to follow up disaffiliation from the Labor Party, by leaving the Second International. These two decisions were necessary and important steps in the struggle against reformism. But the Independent Labor Party cannot stop merely at the point of an organizational break with the Second International.

If the Independent Labor Party has seriously decided to participate in the revolutionary class struggle of the proletariat, it cannot carry this out except by a constant active struggle against "National Labor," against reformism and the reformist leaders who propagate reformist ideas, hold back and disrupt the working-class movement.

In practice, the slogan of struggle against the capitalist offensive remains an empty phrase if the Party which advances it does not take any steps to mobilize the workers for mass resistance to wage-cuts, dismissals, the reduction of unemployment insurance, etc.

But the Social-Democratic parties and the reactionary leaders of the trade unions, who state in words that they are opposed to the capitalist offensive are in reality directing their efforts towards permitting the capitalists to carry through their merciless pressure on the workers without meeting with any resistance.

The members of the Independent Labor Party know this from the experience of Mondism, and also from

F. W. JOWETT J. MAXTON

"HENDERSON'S NIGHTMARE"

the actions of the "Labor" government, which reduced unemployment relief, carried through wage-cuts, introduced "economies," etc.

In exactly the same way, the struggle against Fascism remains a hypocritical phrase if it is not accompanied by the organisation of the united front of the working class with the aim of barring the path of the Fascist attack from the very beginning.

BETRAYAL OF S. D. DISRUPTS UNITY OF WORKERS

But in every country, the parties of the Second International, including the British Labor Party, are doing everything in their power to hold back the majority of the workers from participating in the united front with the Communists for the struggle against the bourgeoisie and Fascism.

By their policy of collaborating with the bourgeoisie and by their policy of splitting the united front of the working class the parties of the Second International are building a road for Fascism.

Before the eyes of the workers of all countries stands the example of German Social-Democracy. Under the slogan "Against Fascism and Against Communism," it consistently supported every reactionary government in Germany on the plea that it was the "lesser evil" as compared with an open Fascist dictatorship, and in this way it restrained the masses from the struggle against the Fascist danger.

At the same time it attempted to show the exploiters by means of all kind of concessions to the bourgeoisie, at the expense of the workers, that they had no need to replace the "democratic" constitution by a Fascist dictatorship in order to carry out their policy of attacking the standard of living of the toilers.

All the repeated and insistent attempts of the Communist Party of Germany to call on the workers for solid anti-Fascist activity, to form a united proletarian front of struggle, were disrupted and betrayed by Social Democracy and the leaders of the reformist trade unions. In this way they succeeded in paralyzing the efforts of the Communists to mobilise the majority of the working-class for mass resistance to Fascism (demonstrations, political strikes).

The other parties of the Second International, and the trade union leaders of the Amsterdam International who are connected with them, follow the same path as German Social-Democracy.

Similarly the struggle against imperialism and the wars which it is preparing remains an empty phrase in the mouths of those who do not honestly and insistently strive to mobilise the working class for an irreconcilable struggle against the imperialism of its "own" country.

But the parties of the Second International are themselves infected through and through with the ideology of bourgeoisie chauvinism and are interested in the success of the robber policy of their own imperialism. Just as the Social-Democratic Parties in every country supported their governments during the war, so are they now supporting the bloody suppression of the colonial peoples and other independent nations, and the policy of preparing new wars.

In those cases when a Social-Democratic Party forms part of the government, it directly carries out this violent imperialist policy of the bourgeoisie (bloody repression in India and the bombing of unarmed populations under the Labor government).

Also, in the struggle between the capitalist countries and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Parties of the Second International have really joined in the anti-Soviet front of the capitalist world.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REFORMISM AND COMMUNISM

Therefore, there cannot be any question of really serious support for the struggle of the Communist International against the capitalist offensive, against Fascism, imperialism and the menacing war danger, if at the same time the harmful role of the reformists and their hostile policy towards the working class are not exposed and if a struggle is not carried on against them at every step.

If the Independent Labor Party wishes to help the struggle of the Communists against the bourgeoisie and their chief social support in the ranks of the working-class—the Second International, it will give real assistance to the development of the working-class movement.

But if any representative of the Independent Labor Party supposes that the deep divergence of principle between the Second International and the Communist International could be covered up by an unprincipled rapprochement and conciliation, we openly announce that this would be a most harmful delusion and an impermissible mistake from the point of view of the interests of the class struggle and the proletarian revolution.

The Second International is not acting for but against the class struggle of the proletariat, not for but against the proletarian revolution.

The members of the Independent Labor Party must clearly understand that the chief danger of the Second International consists precisely in the fact that, while representing the interests of the bourgeoisie, it does not do this openly, but under the cloak of defending the interests of the workers.

If a party like the Independent Labor Party, instead of exposing the real nature of the Second International, were to depict it as a genuine representative of the workers to which the revolutionary workers' organisations could and should reconcile themselves, it would by this merely make the deceptive maneuvers of the Second International easier to carry out.

If the Independent Labor Party were to renew the harmful attempts which it made after the war, together with several other parties, to act as an "unbiased" intermediary between the Second and Third Internationals, and if individual leaders of the Independent Labor Party were to write articles hostile to the revolutionary working-class movement (such as the last article written by Fenner Brockway), this would not be support for the Communist International, but for the Second International.

In practice, such attempts would be an obstacle on the path towards the establishment of the proletarian united front and the unity of the working class on the basis of the class struggle. That will the role of the 2½ International, which held back the revolutionary development of the radicalised workers, so as to return them once more to the fold of the Second International.

ILP CAN HELP BY FORGING UNITY OF WORKERS

What relations can be established now between your party and the Communist International?

Our opinion is as follows. Although the Independent Labor Party does not at present accept the standpoint of the program of the Communist International, nevertheless, it can establish really revolutionary collaboration both with the Communist Party of Great Britain and with the Communist International.

We on our side declare our complete readiness for such collaboration, but, of course, retaining the right of comradely criticism when necessary.

In Great Britain there is a very great necessity for the uniting of the revolutionary forces. We see at present that many members of your party are studying the program of the Communist International and advocating a united revolutionary party. This is of serious importance.

If the members of the Independent Labor Party are really developing in the direction of adopting our program, then possibilities open up in Great Britain for the formation of a single, strong, mass Communist Party corresponding to the conditions of the country.

We are facing the greatest fights in the history of the world. A historic transition is taking place to a new cycle of revolutions and wars. The class struggle is rapidly growing in all capitalist countries. The antagonisms in the camp of the imperialists themselves are intensifying.

The picture of the capitalist world discloses the complete bankruptcy of the capitalist system. At the same time the construction of Socialism in the U. S. S. R., with its mighty economic, technical and cultural upsurge, shows that as soon as the working class organizes its forces, overthrows the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and shakes the capitalist parasites and exploiters from its shoulders, then before it opens up the path for a great creative work in all branches of life.

In many capitalist countries the revolutionary outlook opens up this possibility of proletarian victories. The forces of the proletarian world revolution are growing. In all capitalist countries it is the Communist Parties which are carrying on a determined struggle for the interests of the proletariat and for the cause of the Socialist revolution.

In Germany, in spite of the raging Fascist terror, the Communist Party with great self-sacrifice is successfully carrying on the struggle, and without doubt will show to the whole world that it has rallied around the banner of the proletarian revolution not only the five million workers who voted for it at the last elections, but **the majority of the working class of Germany.**

If the Independent Labor Party energetically assists the struggle of the Communist International, this will be of great international significance.

We request you to inform us whether your Party agrees to give precisely such support and assistance to the Communist International.

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) O. W. KUUSINEN,

(For the Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.)

Socialists Strive to Paint Decaying Capitalism in Bright Colors

Oneal Tells Workers Capitalism is Result of Inventions, Discoveries and Growth of Population, But Omits Exploitation, Wars and Colonial Plunder

By HARRY GANNES.

WHAT is capitalism? Here is the answer James Oneal, socialist tabloider of "socialist principles" gives the workers in his "New Leader" (July 15) article entitled "A Basic Principle of Socialism."

Capitalism, says Oneal, "is the sum total and result of the inventions and discoveries of the past few hundred years in improving the productive powers of society. **Through these inventions and discoveries and the growth of population this system has developed from one stage to another.**" (Emphasis his.)

What a beautiful picture of peaceful endeavor to raise the productive level of capitalist society. What a thick curtain of lies to cover the muck, the exploitation, the blood-sucking of capitalism's history. It was not through "inventions and discoveries and the growth of population" that capitalism passed from one stage to another. Capitalism came into the world reeking from the blood of primitive accumulation—the robbery of the Orient, the New World, the forcible driving out of the peasants from their land, from usury. Throughout its whole history it lives true to the mark of its birth.

• • •

INVENTIONS and discoveries were incidental to the process of squeezing surplus value (profit) from the exploitation of the workers, in order to mass capital for those who owned the means of production. The development of the productive forces was the byproduct; its object and all is the coining of profit from the labor of the workers. The further existence of capitalism leads to the destruction of the forces of production—crises and wars. The development from one stage to another (most outstanding, the development from free competition to monopoly capitalism, imperialism) took place through a series of wars, culminating in the World War which slaughtered 10,000,000 workers.

The absolute law of capitalist development, to which 40,000,000 unemployed throughout the capitalist world can so well testify, is the growth and accumulation of capital at one end of the social scale (in the hands of the capitalist class), with the growing misery at the other end—among the ranks of the proletariat, the poor peasants, the colonial masses.

Quite contrary to this agreeable portrait that the socialist likes to daub as capitalism, in the stage of imperialism capitalism actually destroys inventions and discoveries if they interfere with the profitableness of invested capital. Lenin gives many examples of this in his work on "Imperialism."

Why does Oneal strive to give such a sweet picture of this system that was reared on the bones of millions of exploited workers? He wants to stress the "progressive" angle of capitalism, to keep back the revolutionary wrath of the workers, to show how these good features can lead to the peaceful transformation of this pleasant system into socialism, through the line of its usual progressive evolution.

Using this false picture of capitalism, Oneal proceeds to tell the workers how they can establish socialism. "To obtain control of these agencies (of the government) it is necessary for the workers to wage a political struggle of their own, independent of the parties of the capitalist class." How is this political struggle to be waged? Through the gentle art of voting for the party of Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit. By this process, according to Oneal, the masses will "more and more obtain government power." They will eat into capitalism piecemeal, like they eat handouts on a breadline. And pretty soon they will have the whole cake.

• • •

THE waging of the political struggle of the working class through their own political party cannot be taken in the abstract. This struggle now has a definite history written generally in two large pages—one, the victorious revolution of the Russian workers that is actually establishing socialism, and two, the betrayal of the proletariat by the social-democracy of Germany, which first supported the Kaiser in the last imperialist war, then crushed the post-war proletarian uprising, only to pave the way for the victory of fascism.

This is the political struggle that Oneal speaks of. It is the political struggle that Thomas and Hillquit carry out. It is the policy of adapting the struggle of the workers to the needs of imperialism in the era of wars and revolutions.

Perhaps, Oneal would use as an example of socialist political struggles the loathsome betrayals of the socialist and former leader of the Socialist International, Ramsay MacDonald?

The Communist Party, the only revolutionary political party of the workingclass, believes in conducting a political struggle against capitalism.

But this struggle is not gauged to the needs of the preservation of capitalism and its state, but by every means leads to its overthrow and to the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

What Has the Crisis Done to the Youth of America? The Story of George Casey

By ROBERT JEANS

Up to last week George Casey, 20-year-old son of a Queens truck driver, was numbered among America's newest Legion of the Condemned. He was the homeless youth, roaming freightyards, jungles, flophouses, mooching along the stems, hitting the backdoors. He is not a homeless youth now. This is his story.

I've lived on the same block with George for over six years now. Two and a half years ago when he graduated from Bryant High I met him playing stickball. He didn't know what to do. His application to City College had been rejected and he couldn't afford to pay tuition. For a few weeks he had worked in a shoe store part-time but that didn't last. The technical schools were filled and his people needed money very badly.

George said he would take anything. Really, anything. He was young, strong and willing. He could operate a typewriter by the touch system. Did I know of an opening? No, of course I didn't.

George went jobless for a year. When he could chisel fifteen cents somewhere he went to the movies. When he couldn't, he played handball against the drug store wall, listened to the radio, read the sports pages, chewed the rag in the corner stationery.

He combed his hair carefully and polished his shoes and set out before six each morning to make his rounds of the employment agencies. After his father lost his job George woke up extra early to save carfare.

In the winter of 1931 my uncle hired him as clerk and order boy in his grocery store. George got twelve dollars. That was the family's only income. He had two elder sisters.

He would come in half an hour before his time and leave only when he was told. George was conscientious, skilful, scrupulously honest.

My uncle, who is malevolently shrewd about those things tested him time and again. George came through with flying colors. He operated the cash register and the six months he worked there were monotonously free of irregularities.

When my uncle went into partnership the store couldn't support a clerk and they dropped him. George went back to his rounds of the Sixth Avenue agencies, the baseball scores and the radio. One of his sisters knew a Tammany ward captain and through him the family secured a weekly food ticket. Every once in a while one of them won a bit on something temporary that kept them a jump ahead of the marshal.

During this period I met George once and at first I thought he seemed carefree enough. He took me to a sort of junior political club their Tammany friend was sponsoring in the neighborhood and wanted me to join. The ward captain paid the rent of a good sized store and the boys had fixed it up themselves—a couch, tables, pictures of James Cagney, Clark Gable, and Lee Tracy, magazines, easy chairs and all.

I asked, "Why those three actors in particular?" and George said it wasn't his idea, the fellows liked them because of the way they handled women, probably.

Later in the evening he became bitter and repeated some rigamarole he had obviously just heard about a real live guy always finding something to do for a living and there wasn't a thing I could tell him. No, no, it was all his own fault.

Then, one day, about last Christmas, my uncle opened up his store and found the back window forced open, the store in disorder, fourteen dollars, fifty cents missing from the cash register and two rolls of nickels from the change box. He rang headquarters and a plainclothesman and a cop drove up and examined the clues and held consultations and decided it had been an inside job because no outsider could possibly have known about the location of the change box. Nobody thought of George.

But the following day a little boy came to my house with a bag containing the money and a note from George Casey.

In effect this is what he wrote: I took the money. The Tammany man offered me a job as bellhop in some swell joint with good tips and he wanted fifty dollars graft. I tried to raise the money and couldn't. I knew your uncle wouldn't have lent it to me. I thought I would return it out of my first few weeks' pay. And now I can't go through with it. Please don't tell anybody, least of all my folks. I am leaving them an altogether different note. I'm hitting it out West. I don't know where. Maybe we'll meet someday. Thanks.

Until last week, that was the last I heard of George. Every once in a while I'd see his father, a big beefy Irishman with a worried mouth and guileless blue eyes.

"Any word of George?"

"No, nothing."

And one day some neighbor said Veronica Casey was living with the ward captain but that may have been just talk.

I saw George last week but I didn't recognize him. He was gaunt and his long, slick hair had been cropped close and four or five of his upper teeth missing.

In five months he had been to the coast, to Mexico and through the South. He had been hauled off freights, given the bum's rush through towns and beaten up viciously outside the county line. He's had to fight off advances by old hobos, he's had to eat raw cabbage leaves, his great toe had been completely crushed while riding the rods. The four teeth he left in Chattanooga.

He couldn't find a job. After a while he stopped asking. After a while, George says, all that mattered was to find a warm sandhouse to crawl into and enough food to keep the green bile of hunger from gurgling up your throat. He came home last week and slept for two days and a night.

I saw him again when he started working in the A. & P. He does a regular clerk's work for eight dollars. He's there sixty hours a week and it's not only the broken teeth that keep him from smiling.

George is sullen and bitter. In his toothless lips there is a hatred and a rage which can no longer be swept aside by ward captains or railroad dicks or chain store proprietors. George is the raw material of the American Revolution.

Worker's Lullaby

By CARLITOS

Hush, my little one!
Born in the storm.
Sleep if you can,
Sleep soft, sleep warm,
While hunger snarls
And the sabre rattles
And we gather our strength
For the grilling battles.

Ours is the path
Of pain and struggle,
But you in your crib
Must peacefully snuggle
We'll fashion for you
A much richer life
Than could ever be ours
In this maze of strife.

You will not know
The master's whip,
His merciless eye
And his sneering lip.
The world will be new,
The years will be sweet,
The road will be clear
For your lightsome feet.

Love and Labor
And a crimson song,
And Joy for neighbor
Your whole life long—
So sleep, my little one!
Close your eyes
And dream of a red star
Alight in the skies!

Book Notes

"GERMANY: Revolution and Counter-Revolution," by Frederick Engels, is the most recent addition to the series of Marxian classics issued by International Publishers. It is issued in an enlarged edition including copious explanatory notes and important related documents.

An introduction by the editors of the Marx-Engels Institute shows the basic importance of this work to the present situation in Germany, and in relation to the colonial and semi-colonial countries where the popular revolution against imperialism is proceeding.

The book consists of a series of articles on the German revolution of 1848, which appeared in the New York Daily Tribune. Until recently these articles have been ascribed to Marx, but it is now known that Engels wrote them.

Included as appendices are Engels' "History of the Communist League"; The Demands of the Communist Party of Germany, and the first Address of the Central Committee of the Communist League to the German workers, summing up the meaning and experiences of the revolution of 1848.

"Germany: Revolution and Counter-Revolution" (160 pages) is published in two editions. The Marxist Library edition (cloth) sells at $1.50; the pamphlet edition at 60 cents. The book can be obtained at bookshops or directly from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW's address in the Metropolitan Opera House last April will be published within a few days by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is to be called "The Future of Political Science in America."

HANSEN'S DECISION

A STORY BY EDWARD NEWHOUSE

HANSEN'S job was to walk along the subway tracks with a lantern and poke at nuts and bolts with a rod. When he found a loose nut he tightened it. When he saw a piece of paper he tossed it aside. When he saw a train approaching he ducked between the steel posts and waited till it passed. It was a cinch, the easiest thing he ever handled by a long shot. At times when he failed to find anything wrong for hours he even felt a little foolish about it.

No matter. He was due for a break like that. You don't go battling around the country for two years without some kind of a break. Two years of bumming were plenty. Two years of that and a year of this, that's three since he saw Hilda and three and a half since he lost the B. and O. job. Hilda lasted half a year after he lost his job. The day they foreclosed the mortgage . . . the hell with all that.

Hansen stepped aside for the Van Cortlandt express. By now he didn't even have to turn his back. The train roared by like a series of explosions and he stood there, eyes half closed, counting the cars by the number of dark spots between platforms. Nine. By now he didn't have to hold his breath or anything. The tunnel became very quiet.

* * *

THAT was one of the things he liked about the job. You did your work, nobody bothered you. Your body was tied down, but you weren't. After a while it got so he could tell if there was anything loose by just letting the rod strike against the rail. Sometimes he clanked his way through a lighted station without looking up or knowing where he was.

Now he came into the station at 116th St. There the subway cuts through Morningside Heights. You see the boys and girls from Columbia. They hurry even more than the others. There was also an Arrow collar ad of a man in full dress suit escorting a vision in ermine.

After 116th there's a dip in the ground and the subway becomes an elevated. Gradually, so you get used to the daylight. The Hudson is gray and dirty, the shores are gray and black and dirty, but the Palisades are green and fine to look at. When the buildings are low, or you come to streets, you look across to the Jersey shore. Windy days the river is ruffled with little waves.

Then there's a rise in the ground and the line goes under again. Something went wrong with Hansen's lantern, but he didn't bother to putter with it because it was just a block or two to 137th. Another college station. When he was on the night shift this was where he punched the clock. Waiting for his time, he used to sit around on the benches below the Orphanage upstairs and watch people go to Stadium concerts.

FULL OF COPS

At 137th a policeman stopped Hansen and looked at him and let him pass. He stepped to the platform and examined the lantern. The station was full of cops. He went to the stationmaster to get a new lantern. He said, "What's all the excitement about?"

"You better knock off for a while," Reilly said. "Go upstairs and take a rest with the other boys. You can't go through now. They got Meyers in there. He's liable to try to shoot his way out."

Hansen went upstairs. There was a crowd milling around Broadway and mounted cops trying to disperse it. He had never seen so many cops. Before he got to the benches he asked a man about Meyers.

The man said, "He's a murderer. He wounded a policeman. Hope they get him."

"Why?"

The man looked queer.

"Why do you hope they get him?" Hansen said.

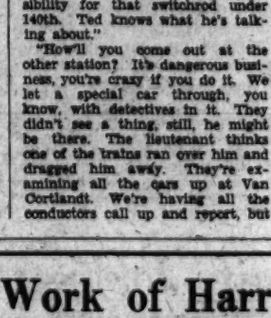
Five years ago he would have wanted the guy to get away just for the adventure of it. Three years ago he would have wanted the cops to get him. Now it made no difference one way or the other.

"You mean to say you want Meyers to escape?" the man asked.

"He don't mean a thing in my young life," Hansen said.

* * *

TED was on the bench with a couple of conductors. They had the papers. "More cops than they had for Two-gun Crowley," Ted



At 137th a policeman stopped Hansen

said, "and they're not even positive he's down there. Wherever he is, you gotta hand it to the guy."

Hansen said, "Why all the bother? Whole police force isn't worth that fuss."

"If that patrolman'd been your brother you'd kick up a fuss alright," one of the conductors said.

"If you think so," Hansen said, "you don't know my brother." He sat back. "Let's have the sports section, Ted."

Ted handed him the whole sheet. "Red Trapped In Subway . . . Would-Be Killer of Officer Carthy Eludes. . ." So that was it. Hansen read the story.

When he finished he walked off a little ways so Ted wouldn't notice his face. So that was it. They evicted a family down Amsterdam Ave. and this guy Meyers got together some of the tenants and people around the block and tried to take the furniture back and the two cops came and got Meyers in the apartment, but he resisted, so one of them drew a gun to scare him, but Meyers, the guy must have been plenty powerful, he knocked him kicking and threw the gun to the floor, where it went off and wounded the other flatfoot. Meyers picked up the gun and got away through the fire escape, but now they thought they had him.

COPS RIDE INTO CROWD

Hansen came back to the bench and watched the cops ride into the crowd. They got tougher and tougher. Finally the crowd broke and ran for the next station under blockade, that's 145th. He showed his pass to the sergeant, so they let him through and he reported to Reilly.

Reilly said, "Not yet. He'll shoot you on sight."

"I'd better go through," Hansen said, "I wouldn't take the responsibility for that switchrod under 140th. Ted knows what he's talking about."

"How'll you come out at the other station? It's dangerous business, you're crazy if you do it. We let a special car through, you know, with detectives in it. They didn't see a thing, still, he might be there. The lieutenant thinks one of the trains ran over him and dragged him away. They're examining all the cars up at Van Cortlandt. We're having all the conductors call up and report, but they don't see a thing either. They'll wait awhile before they hold up traffic and let the gas in. I wouldn't go through if I was you."

"He won't shoot me," Hansen said. "Call them up at 145th and tell them I'm coming through."

Reilly called the lieutenant. He was a big guy, big as Hansen, almost. "You're taking your life in your hands," he said.

"That's a pretty good place for it," Hansen said. "I won't take the blame for no loose switchrod. Only don't forget to call them up. Hansen's the name, Charles. Pass No. 0662."

The lieutenant looked worried, said alright, it's your lookout.

* * *

THE detectives looked at him funny, the cops joked and Reilly brought the lantern. Hansen took it and walked into the tunnel, clanking his iron bar along the rail. He thought, "Fifteen to one the guy isn't here at all."

Still, if he was, Hansen would try to do something. Ted had said you gotta hand it to him, first plugging the cop, then holding them off this long. For all you know he would have done the same thing when they foreclosed the mortgage on the Trenton place. Hilda . . . no, no, the hell, the hell with all that.

He smacked his bar against the switchrod at 140th. The Broadway express whistled and Hansen stood aside. The conductor was the old Italian who could do anything with a deck of cards except make 'em tapdance. He had taken Ted over for $28 once. Hansen saw the face for a moment, then the sssush and the wind of the train hit him and he began counting the cars. Ten. Meyers would be on the cementing if he had any brains. The cementing started around the slight curve ahead.

"YOU GOTTA TRUST ME"

Hansen tightened a nut. As he bent, a crayon fell out of his overalls. He picked it up and stuck it in his pocket. A voice from the cementing said, "Get your hands out of there or I'll shoot." Meyers was pointing the gun at him.

Hansen placed the bar against a steel post and put his hands up. "I come down to try and get you out. You gotta trust me."

Meyers said, "Keep those hands up and turn back. Give you three counts to do it. One . . . two . . . three."

Hansen said, "See, if I was a cop you'da scared me. I might help you out of here."

"I didn't shoot," Meyers said, but you better keep these hands up and stay where you are."

"I'm not gonna stand here, this curve isn't sharp enough. They might be seeing me now. Let me against the wall anyway and listen. . . ."

"You can tell me anything you got to say from right there."

"I'm not gonna keep hollering," Hansen said. "I know you're in a jam and you gotta be careful, but it's too dangerous for me to keep hollering here. Can you hear me now?"

"Yes."

"Listen then. I'm an employe here. Supposed to be fixing a switchrod. They're expecting me at 145th in the next half hour. Change into my stuff and go through. I'll give you my pass. They'll never notice."

Meyers said, "I wasn't born yesterday. Maybe you want me to give you the gun, too?"

"You better take the chance," Hansen said, "They'll get you if you stay here, that's one sure thing. Look, I'll undress and leave my stuff here and go back there where you can keep an eye on me. You change into the overalls and everything and take the pass. Pull the cap on your face. You keep pointing the gun at me and I'll turn my back and you sock me with the butt to make it look good. Don't knock me out, but be sure it leaves a mark. You can take the gun and use it if you have to. Make it snappy, they're waiting for me. Tell them the switchrod was okay. Tell them you didn't see a thing."

* * *

HE undressed and laid his clothing on the ground and walked back a little. Meyers jumped down from the cementing. He got into the overalls efficiently and read the pass.

"Be sure to remember the pass number if they ask you," Hansen said, "'0662. Now sock me."

"I might be walking into a trap, but I don't give a hoot in hell," Meyers said. "If this is straight, thanks a lot. Here put these on—you might catch a cold."

"Nothing to what you'll catch if you don't stop talking and sock me. Use your brain, for chrissake, you leave me here in my underwear. They'll come for me before the cold becomes pneumonia, don't worry about that. Look up the address on the pass if you make it. Here. Sock."

"I can't hit you on the head," Meyers said.

"Sock, you damn fool."

Meyers shook his head and patted Hansen's shoulder and turned on his heels and walked north. He swung the lantern and shouldered the bar and pulled the cap down and studied the pass as he walked.

Hansen gathered up the clothing and carried it until he reached the last spot where he wasn't visible. He could see the figures of cops and plainclothesmen at 145th. He threw the stuff around carefully and watched Meyers walking ahead with even steps. For a moment his

"More cops than they had for Two-Gun Crowley"

figure merged with a group of detectives. Then Meyers placed the lantern on the platform and walked up the steps after it. The dicks remained stationary.

Hansen rubbed his forehead roughly against the concrete, rubbed it until the blood came and then he spread out Meyers' trousers and lay on them comfortably.

MAXIM GORKI, the father of proletarian literature, takes up the cudgels for the defense of the Soviet Union and all that it stands for in his new book, "On Guard for the Soviet Union" (International Publishers).

In his introduction to this book, Romain Rolland calls Gorki the "first udarnik (shock-worker) of the Universal Republic of Labor."

"On Guard" contains a selection of Gorki's articles which have appeared in Soviet papers and journals since his return to the Soviet Union. The articles are of two kinds. The first are written in reply to large numbers of snarling letters which Gorki received from the enemies of the Soviet Union and of proletarian culture. In the second Gorki acts as mentor of the Soviet workers, encouraging and enlightening them, explaining the tremendous significance of the building of Socialism.

The Triumph of Collective Science in the Soviet Union Feared by Hostile Powers

By BENNETT STEVENS

AT a recent joint meeting of five engineering societies in Chicago, A. P. M. Fleming, a representative of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company whose men were recently found guilty of spying and wrecking in the Soviet Union, was given the floor to call scientists to battle for the preservation of capitalism. The speaker brushed aside the much-heralded pretense that science is impartial under capitalism and frankly declared that the intellectual front is one of the most important lines of battle in the fight between Communism and capitalism.

Fleming was impressed with and outspokenly fearful of the advances in science in the U.S.S.R. "Within its borders," he declared, "it contains most of the natural resources required by man, and its government aims at developing these for the benefit of its own people, with a view to making the standard of living as high as, if not higher than, that of other countries. Here are a great number of nationalities already internationalized in the most complete way with the absence of tariff barriers, international currency restrictions and any diversity of internal political aspirations.

"Research, including that of a fundamental character comes under the control of one department of the State, so that all scientific work can be co-ordinated. Great expenditure has been incurred in setting up the most up-to-date laboratories and in the selection and training of research workers. . . .

"There is in the U.S.S.R. a larger body of organized research workers under unified control than exists in any other individual country of the world."

His conclusion was that scientists in capitalist countries must heed the challenge of Russia and pool their scientific resources and experience to save capitalism against the advance of communism. There was not one word in his lengthy address about scientific co-operation with the Soviet Union. He urged instead that the combined intellectual energies of capitalist scientists be arrayed in a duel against the scientists of Russia. If capitalist scientists of the world do not plan and work together, he warned, Soviet Russia will advance so far ahead in scientific and technical progress as to make the civilization of the rest of the western world resemble by comparison that of the Dark Ages.

* * *

FLEMING'S pleas can bear little fruit even though many of his listeners may have been sympathetic. For planned scientific research on an extensive scale and the international pooling of scientific resources which he advocated is not realizable under capitalism. Science is linked with private industry and is, as such, secret and competitive. Modern scientific research requires vast financial expenditures which in capitalist countries can only be undertaken by large monopolists. When funds were put aside for research as was done before the crisis, notably in the electric and oil industries, they were spent only as long as they yielded profitable results.

Individual companies each had laboratories working on the same problems with a vast overlapping of energies; each sought to get solutions first and guarded them jealously. The discoveries and inventions, instead of being used for the benefit of the masses and even for the entire industry, yielded enormous profits to a few. They intensified the anarchy of capitalist production by making possible great increases in output. Many inventions have been shelved because of the fact that they would destroy the value of existing products. Capitalist industry could not absorb all the inventions made even in the days of so-called prosperity because markets were already flooded with goods which workers could not buy due to low wages. Thus factories, already not working at their full capacity, could not install new processes with profit. And when the inevitable capitalist crisis came, one of the first economies practised in most plants was the elimination of the highly touted research laboratories.

* * *

GOVERNMENT and university scientific research workers in a capitalist countries are in a similar predicament. Unless government research directly serves the interests of the large capitalists it is killed in embryo and ignored. The governments and the universities have spent millions on agricultural research only later to plead with the farmers not to avail themselves of the knowledge they have acquired, but instead to curtail production by allowing a large section of their fields to go unplanted. Other research activities have had a similar fate.

There can be no planned, directed research in a competitive, chaotic economic society. It is only possible when the proletariat conquers power through revolution and by means of its dictatorship establishes, in the place of capitalism, a socialist society as in the Soviet Union. For planned research demands a planned economic system in which the results are utilized for the benefit of the masses. In the Soviet Union there is a flowering of inventive power such as has never been equalled in previous history. The masses have identified themselves with the achievements of their industries; their personal initiative and enterprise has been stimulated and they are contributing valuable suggestions for the improvement of their trades. They are no longer "hands" forced to carry out mechanically the orders of exploiting masters. They are the builders of a new society along with the experts who are being trained and employed by the thousands to extend the control of science over nature so that the standards of living and working of the masses may be improved.

Heroism of Old Bolsheviks Described in Two Pamphlets

Reviewed by GEORGE LEWIS

BOOK PUBLISHING UNDER TZARISM, by M. S. Kedrov; THE BOLSHEVIKS ONTRIAL; by S. Tchernomordik, Both published by Workers Library Publishers. Ten cents each.

* * *

"Work conspiratively towards the enemy, act openly towards our class."

This advice is given the German Communist Party in the latest issue of the "Communist International."

How the old Bolsheviks carried this formula into practice is told in two very interesting pamphlets, "Bolsheviks on Trial" and "Book Publishing Under Tzarism."

Revolutionary workers who fell into the hands of the czar's agents were very skillful in their use of an open trial when an open trial could be forced out of the czar's government. The preparations for defense, the use of lawyers, a sample Bolshevik speech in open court that was later widely distributed in illegal literature, form part of Bolsheviks on Trial" and show how the Bolsheviks used the capitalist court to "act openly toward our class."

A speech of the same nature was published in several issues of the Daily Worker during the past week It is the speech of one of the defendants at the trial in Japan of the 184 Communists.

Heroism Under Torture.

The heroism of Bolsheviks in guarding party secrets under the most extreme torture, described in "Bolsheviks on Trial," shows how a Communist Party worked "conspiratively towards the enemy."

Conspirative work that could make use of every legal and illegal device in the distribution of illegal literature was another part of revolutionary work in which the Bolsheviks excelled. How one of them did it he describes in the pamphlet "Book Publishing Under Tzarism."

Both books are not only handbooks for revolutionaries. They are also full of the sort of action appealing to the imagination of the most untrained member of the working class. They are therefore good for wide popular circulation. Their agitational value, in showing that a Communist Party has the courage and the akill to guide the working class in the most difficult circumstances, is high, particularly at the present time when the bourgeois and social-fascist press (and the renegades) unite in palting the conditions of the German working class under the present fascist terror as "hopeless."

THE Vanguard Press during the past two years has published several books dealing with proletarian life in all parts of the globe. "Young Lonigan" by James T. Farrell described a boyhood in Chicago; "Hunger and Love" by Lionel Britton treated of a London boyhood; "And No Birds Sing" by Pauline Leader dealt with a girlhood in a small Vermont city.

In the fall Vanguard will issue another novel by James T. Farrell that will be called "The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan," and next spring Vanguard plans to bring out a novel of proletarian life in New Zealand.

The Poetry and Critical Work of Harry Alan Potamkin

By Joseph Freeman

TO those who knew Harry Alan Potamkin, his death comes as a profound shock. There was in him a rare gift for friendship which inspired affection as his talents inspired respect. No one who talked with him or worked with him could fail to be captured by his gaiety, his wit, his deep conviction and his energy, all of which he devoted without reserve to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

These personal qualities graced a capacity for creative work that was equally rare. It is impossible in a brief memoir, hastily written for the daily press, to survey work which was as prolific as it was versatile. Such a survey ought to be made, and soon; for Harry Alan Potamkin's work, particularly in cinema criticism, was an important contribution to revolutionary literature. Here one can only state a few facts, in the hope that those who are in a position to do so may be stimulated to collect and publish the best of Comrade Potamkin's essays.

* * *

AMONG Comrade Potamkin's talents was a marked gift for verse. His poetry grew steadily in precision of form and in revolutionary content. A poem in the New Masses of May, 1932, on the Haymarket martyrs ends:

"Masters of provocation, Pinkertons of prey,
O Boards of Trade man, merchant princes.
Railroad kings and factory lords,
Balance your budgets and take your rewards,
These are the days of liquidation!"

The sense of the continuity of the revolutionary tradition also fills his poem on the Paris Commune which appeared in the New Masses of April, 1932, ending:

"This is our heritage, our consanguinity,
The one blood of the one class
The world has long awaited
To catapault its law against disaster,
To load the guns against the master rogues,
To load the guns against the loaded dice,
The stratagems of delusion,
The virtuosities of greed.
Ours is the blood of the one assurance:
ALL POWER TO THE SOVIETS!"

The last line of this poem is an example of Comrade Potamkin's belief in the poetic effectiveness of slogans incorporated in verse. He wrote a number of moving poems based on letters sent by workers to the Daily Worker, in which he combined their phrases with his own.

* * *

THE revolutionary feeling which animated his poetry, gave edge to his criticism of the movies. These were not mere intellectual exercises; they revealed a hatred for the capitalist system, a devotion to the struggle of the working class for its emancipation. The movie was to Comrade Potamkin not merely a form of entertainment, but a social instrument which was used by the capitalist class in the interests of reaction, and could be used by the working class (it was so being used in the Soviet Union) as an instrument of social advance. From this revolutionary viewpoint, Comrade Potamkin wrote about the film with deep insight and with biting irony.

Reviewing John Drinkwater's life of Carl Laemmle in the New Masses of July, 1931, Comrade Potamkin observed: "Racketeering and movie are inseparable in the present pattern; and the first whisper in the movie business was racket. Its accents are thunderous now."

His review of current films in the New Masses of May, 1931, was studded with pointed epigrams: "Redemption is the keynote of every American film . . . The thesis of the levelling and collaboration of the classes is recurrent in the movie. . . . The movie is a ritual that purges everything it touches—purges everything of veracity and sense. . . . It is, after all, the response and agent of the class that produces it.

* * *

THE use of the film by the capitalist for fascist propaganda is exposed in the last review which Comrade Potamkin wrote for the New Masses. Discussing "Gabriel Over the White House" in the May issue of this year, he pointed out that the film sanctifies the fascist dictator while providing the loophole of fiction.

"The American audience," the review continues, "already duped by the glibbest of campaigns, now has an active image of the 'benevolent dictator' and the 'new deal' . . . which takes on daily the physiognomy of F. D. Roosevelt. Meanwhile the movie campaign is enlarged with pictures glorifying Mussolini. At the showing of one of these, the supporting RKO newsreel started with a display of aviation in support of F. D.'s aero program, followed by a Japanese nationalist demonstration against the League, concluding with a Hitler parade, approved by the announcer as stemming the 'Red Menace.' RKO is the component of RCA, whose head is Major General Harboard, America's leading Nazi. In French venal slang "nazi" is syphilis: a correct picture of the virulent stage of capitalism."

In contrast to the capitalist film, Comrade Potamkin pointed to the Soviet film. He took the revolutionary movement and the Soviet film too seriously to be an uncritical enthusiast.

"I do not think," he wrote in 1929, "the Russian film has as yet found a method that suits its profound material." Einsenstein and Pudovkin agreed. Comrade Potamkin, following the development of the Soviet film carefully, was able to report its progress by 1932. He saw it approaching a point where it was coordinating the experiences of the individual worker with mass events.

* * *

HE understood, too, the reasons for the progress of the Soviet film. "Creation and criticism," he pointed out, "are in constant touch with one another in Soviet Russia, not solely the specialized criticism of the professional, but also the criticism of the alert worker. This fluidity of relationship is the chief guarantee of the artistic as well as political life of the U.S.S.R."

Comrade Potamkin carried his ideas on the film into the daily struggle and advocated in the Film and Photo League, in which he was a leading spirit, "methods of direct action, boycott, picketing against anti-working class, anti-Soviet films;" and urged "the education of the workers and others in the part the movie plays as a weapon of reaction in the U.S.A., and as an instrument for social purposes in the U.S.S.R."

His great services to the revolutionary film are described in the following resolution adopted by the Film and Photo League:

"The Workers Film and Photo League records the death of Comrade Harry Alan Potamkin, revolutionary film critic and a member of the National Committee of our organization, as a severe blow to the struggle against the reactionary, openly anti-working class film in America. . . . Comrade Potamkin was beyond any question the best equipped among us in this important struggle, having been a close student of the cinema for over a decade.

"Comrade Potamkin, even long before he joined the ranks of the revolutionary workers, instinctively recognized the complete bankruptcy of the bourgeois film as an art, which he later understood to be an integral part of the decay of bourgeois culture as a whole. No other single writer has done as much as he to force the recognition of the high artistic merits of the Soviet cinema and its personalities by the bourgeois intelligentsia. Comrade Potamkin was recognized even by "respectable" bourgeois film circles as an individual whose knowledge of the cinema ranked infinitely higher than that of their own best critics.

"Comrade Potamkin's death must be the signal for the redoubling of our efforts to build a powerful Workers Film and Photo League in America. His unreserved devotion to our cause, which undoubtedly proved to be a contributory factor in his premature death, must serve as an example to thousands of others who must fill the place he occupied in our ranks."

To this must be added the following statement by the National Board of Review:

"To the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, Harry Potamkin was one of its best loved and most admired co-workers. For years he had given immeasurable help in the slow task of developing public appreciation of what is worth while and important in motion pictures. No American critic—no critic known to American readers—was his equal in technical knowledge of films, in sensitiveness to the fine qualities of cinematic art or in a profound feeling for the social significance of the motion picture, and he had the literary power to express what he knew and felt with an analytical vigor and eloquence that put him far in the lead in film criticism. Moreover, since with all his artistic gifts and appreciation, he cared more for human beings than he did for art, he stood almost alone among writers in his passionate insistence that the great force of the motion picture should be used in the broadening and strengthening of human understanding, and in helping build a civilization in which the lives of men and women and children would be worth living. As a man and as a writer we can look far and near and see no one to take his place."

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JULY 22, 1933

War is imminent. Don't wait--fight against war NOW! Build a mass workers' front against war; root it deepest in the factories---Rally August First!

Soviet Union Begins Harvesting with Big Gains in Azerbaijan

70 Collective Farms Fulfill Whole Year's Grain Delivery Program; More Food Floods Soviet Cities

MOSCOW, July 21.—First reports of the harvest which is beginning in various sections of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics tell of the increasd grain yields and successes in the rapid collection of the crops.

M. Bagiroff, president of the Council of Commissars of the Azerbaijan Republic in the central Caucasus sent a telegram to Joseph Stalin and Premier Molotoff telling of the successful grain collection in that Soviet Republic.

The program of 10,000 tons grain delivery to the state has been exceeded by 600 tons.

More than 70 collective farms have already fulfilled their whole year's grain delivery program.

Huge supplies of food are flooding the markets, including fresh fruits, vegetables, bread at lower prices than ever tending to raise the standard of living of the workers in the U.S.S.R.

EDDY, AMERICAN, ATTACKS NAZIS IN BERLIN TALK

BERLIN, July 21.—A large section of the audience applauded when Sherwood Eddy, American sociologist, defied the German Fascists and delivered a sharp attack on their persecution of their foes, before a large gathering of business and professional leaders here yesterday, at a reception given him by the Karl Shurz Society.

Pointing out that America is judged by world opinion because of the Mooney, Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro and other cases, he declared to his German audience:

"You cannot hide your treatment of the Jews, liberals, Socialists and Communists."

Commenting on the Nazi suppression of all criticism, he said: "Columns of such criticism are welcomed in the press of Soviet Russia by the laboring men. But only today a German said to me, 'Tell me what is going on in our country. We don't know.'"

GERMAN TRADE FALLS AS JEWS PRESS BOYCOTT

20,000 London Jews Demonstrate Against Fascists

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—German trade to many countries has been reduced by 30 per cent since Hitler came to power, delegates reported to the conference of Jewish leaders meeting here today to co-ordinate a world boycott in retaliation against Nazi anti-Semitism.

Holland's imports from Germany were reported to have been cut 40 per cent, and Egyptian imports to have been practically stopped. The conference adopted a resolution calling for a complete boycott.

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LONDON, July 21.—Twenty thousand Jews marched to Hyde Park yesterday in an anti-Nazi demonstration, the biggest demonstration in the history of London Jewry. Sir Oswald Moseley's British Fascists, who had threatened to attack the demonstrators, stayed away when they saw the size of the demonstration.

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BERLIN, July 21.—Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, has announced that he will refuse to appear anywhere in Germany so long as any discrimination against Jewish artists continues. Hans Hinkel, Prussian State Commissioner of Culture, in an endeavor to persuade the famous violinist to play in Germany, has declared that non-German Jews would not be molested.

Questions and Answers on the N.I.R.A.

Question: What will happen if the workers strike when a code is applied to an industry?

Answer: The government will use all its force, first conciliators, then threats and finally brutal action to attempt to smash the strike. David Lawrence, Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, has thrown some interesting light on this point. We quote excerpts from his article of July 19: "The Government . . . can also authorize the employment of any kind of labor to supplant the labor that strikes or refuses to accept the Government dictation. . . . Employers affected by these outbreaks (strikes) already are appealing to the Government. . . . Unquestionably a system of arbitration will be evolved with a machinery of conciliation in labor disputes and the final authority will be the Federal Government."

Question: Is there anything about spies in the steel mills contained in the steel code?

Answer: The steel code says nothing about labor spies, but the company union plans and the employe representation schedule are perfectly suited for an increased use of spies to keep the workers from saying anything against the slave codes in the meetings called by the company.

Question: If all industries have a code providing a minimum wage and maximum hours will this raise the purchasing power of the workers?

Answer: The result will be a lowering of the purchasing power of the workers. Here are the facts. In the cotton industry, the bosses have the right to lower wages that are now above the minimum. Workers are being fired in the North and South. Johnson says this is necessary because you have to break eggs to make an omelet. But the omelet is for the bosses. Because they have a total payroll, and the object will be under the codes to keep this payroll total below what it was before the codes were passed. They will do it by speed-up, by introducing labor-saving machinery, by firing higher paid workers, and hiring "learners" and the like who are outside the code. With inflation increasing, and with the codes all providing for higher prices on goods, the purchasing power of the toiling masses will be effectively cut.

Question: Is there any action being taken to fight the steel code?

Answer: Yes. This is being led by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. All steel workers who want copies of the leaflet which contains the demands of the steel workers against the code, or desire information about the workers' delegation going to Washington to the hearings on the steel code, get in touch with John Meldon, secretary, at 1524 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

100 Finnish Reds Go On Jail Hunger Strike

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 21.—One hundred Communists, suffering under inhuman treatment in Finnish jails, have gone on a hunger strike, which has now lasted ten days.

They are demanding that the jail authorities cease persecuting them, and that they be allowed reading matter. They have refused to work.

At the request of the government, the Finnish newspapers have refused to publish any news of the strike.

PREVENT THE EXPLOSION! —By Burck.

YOUNG GERMANS FIGHT AGAINST FORCED LABOR

900 Demonstrate on Way to Slave Camps

BERLIN, July 21.—Nine hundred unemployed workers from Magdeburg between 18 and 24 years of age, who had been receiving unemployment benefits, were sent to the forced labor camps at Pommern, on pain of having their benefits cut off.

They marched in closed formation from the suburbs to the railway station, attracting attention by shouting "Rot Front!" and singing the "International."

When they arrived at the Nazi headquarters shouts of "Down with Fascism!" resounded from one end of the street to the other.

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MADRID, Spain, July 19.—When Communist Deputy Balbotin charged Socialist members of Parliament with having established virtual martial law throughout Spain in defiance of the constitution, at the opening session of the chamber here today, the Socialist deputies replied by attacking Balbotin with their fists. The Communist deputy succeeded in beating off his assailants until order was restored by the police.

"The Soviet Union—Stronghold of Peace"

"The Soviet Union—A Stronghold of Peace"—is the title of an article by Harry Wicks, to appear next Saturday, July 29, in the special Anti-War issue of the Daily Worker.

This and other features will make next Saturday's edition invaluable to all workers and friends of the Soviet Union. Organizations are urged to order their extra bundles of this important issue without delay!

Ex-Kaiser Says He Admires Roosevelt

NEW YORK, July 21.—Former Kaiser Wilhelm is a great admirer of President Roosevelt, Prince Louis Ferdinand, the ex-Kaiser's grandson, said yesterday when he returned from a visit to the former emperor. "Grampa is certainly keen about your President Roosevelt," he declared.

Death Decreed for Six Spanish Demonstrators

Six More Get Life Imprisonment; Socialists Attack Communist Deputy in Parliament

BADAJOZ, July 21.—Six workers convicted of participating in labor demonstrations at Castilblanco, in January, 1932, were sentenced to death here today; six were condemned to life imprisonment and ten obtained pardons. It was expected that that the death sentences would be commuted to life imprisonment and the life sentences would be reduced to 20 years.

Greatest secrecy as to the names and whereabouts of the prisoners is being maintained in order to avoid further demonstrations, since the working class of this city is highly aroused over the cases.

HULL ASKS FOR TARIFF TRUCE

Objects Bars Against U. S. Dumping

LONDON, July 21.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull presented to the paralyzed and dying World Economic Conference today the draft of an international agreement for a tariff truce to go into effect at once.

This, like all other proposals to the conference will be turned down. Hull presented it because of the action of a number of countries in raising higher tariff barriers against the attempt of the Roosevelt administration to dump surplus commodities on the world market.

IRISH FASCISTS ORGANIZE PARTY TO FIGHT REDS

Blue Shirt Army Plans Anti-Communist Parade

DUBLIN, July 21.—One thousand delegates from all parts of Ireland met in the national convention of the Irish Fascists here today.

Eoin O'Duffy, former chief of police of Dublin, was elected president. Ernest Blythe, former vice-president of the Irish Free State, and General Richard Mulcahy were on the platform, wearing the blue shirt uniform of the organization.

The organization decided on a parade August 13 in honor of the founders of the Irish Free State.

The convention decided to change the name of the Free State Army Comrades Association to National Guard. A constitution was adopted saying that the aim of the organization was to assist the army and the police to preserve order, to advance national ideas, and encourage the fitness of Irish youth. Speakers said only persons of Irish birth and Christian parentage were eligible.

O'Duffy was greeted with a Fascist salute when he spoke. He said, "Who do not accept the view that Communists should be free to organize or preach doctrines subversive to Christianity. Our attitude to them is aggressive. We won't have them."

ANTI-FASCIST PROTEST TO BE PART OF AUG. 1 STRUGGLE AGAINST WAR

Fascist Germany an Armed Camp; Hitler Seeks War as Way Out of Crisis

NEW YORK.—Calling attention to the sharp war danger involved in German Hitlerism, the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism called on all organizations and workers today to make the August 1 demonstration against war equally a mass demonstration of protest against Fascism.

"The trend of Fascist development in Germany is to place the entire nation on a military footing similar to the conditions in war-time," the committee's statement said.

"Disaffection within the Nazi ranks continues. Misled, poor middle class elements, poor farmers and proletarians are fast awakening to the fakery of the fascist program, are now beginning to see that fascism is an instrument to save capitalism instead of feeding the workers. Undoubtedly Hitler welcomes a sharpening of the danger of a new world war and participates openly in making this danger more acute as one way to draw the attention of discontented German workers away from his own rascalities.

"Every anti-war demonstration on August 1, every preliminary mobilization for August 1, should connect the fascist terror in Germany and the intensification of the war danger by the Hitler regime with all anti-war agitation and protest. All meetings should pass resolutions demanding the freedom of Thaelmann, Torgler and all class war prisoners and popularize the national collection week, August 7 to 14 (July 23 to August 1, in Chicago; July 31 to August 7 in New York), held to aid the German class war prisoners and victims of Hitler fascism. At all August 1 demonstrations, delegations should be elected to visit the German consuls to demand the freedom of these prisoners and a cessation of the fascist terror."

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Youth Anti-War Group Asks Loan of Cars

NEW YORK.—The use of three automobiles for five weeks is requested by the Youth Section of the American Committee for the Struggle Against War. The Youth Section is planning to send out six young workers and students in the field for five weeks to stimulate activity in preparation for the American Anti-War Congress and the World Congress of Youth Against War and Fascism to be held in Paris.

Those desiring to aid the advance of the youth anti-war movement in this way are asked to communicate with Carl Geiser, Room 1610, 104 Fifth Ave., or phone ALgonquin 4-7814.

NAZIS ORGANIZE GERMAN, IRISH WORKERS IN U.S.

Support of Educators Obtained Here by Deception

NEW YORK.—Hitler fascist agents are forming "cells" throughout the United States. Fascist papers are increasing in number. Mobilization in support of the Nazis is not only proceeding among the immense number of Germans living in this country. American and Irish individuals are being drawn into the Nazi propaganda army either upon the basis of salary or by clever maneuvers, the National Committee to Aid Victims of German fascism announced today.

"The Friends of Germany' recently organized, with Col. Emerson as president and J. J. O'Donohue as secretary, by hiding its fascist aims during the period of preliminary organization, was able to secure the support of several educators who support the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism," the committee said.

"All anti-fascist forces must be on the alert and only mass mobilization and mass movement will stem and defeat the activities of the Hitler fascist agents in this country.

The National Collection Week, officially announced for August 7 to 14 (July 23 to Aug. 1 in Chicago, July 31 to Aug. 7 in N.Y.) constitutes a nation-wide action against Nazi agents and for support of the German workers, the victims of the Hitler terror. During the week street meetings should be held in workers' neighborhoods, at shop gates, in labor headquarters.

Call for Fund Raising

"Resolutions of protest should be adopted and mailed to President Hindenburg, Berlin, Germany, and to the German Ambassador, Washington, D. C. Workers' organizations should elect committees to visit the German consul in the city, demanding the release of Thaelmann, Torgler and all the other imprisoned workers.

"Funds for defense and relief to assist the class war prisoners and victims of the Nazi terror becomes a paramount issue. During the national week of protest, defense and relief, there should be an outpouring in all cities, collecting in neighborhoods, shops, at street meetings, at meetings of workers. Although steps are being taken to mobilize for this week in the larger cities, the smaller cities remain inactive. Cities like Buffalo with its large German population, Akron, Youngstown, Baltimore, etc., should get into action.

Directions to cooperate in this national collection week will be sent to any city, organization or responsible individual. Write to National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 75 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y."

I.L.D. Organizes Wave of Anti-Nazi Protests

NEW YORK.—A stream of delegations to the twelve German consulates thruout the country, to demand the release of Thaelmann, Torgler, Dmitrov, Popov, and Tanev, framed leaders of the German workers whom the fascists are seeking to murder, and an end to the persecution and terror against German workers, Jews and intellectuals, is being prepared by the International Labor Defense for the National Week of Defense and Relief of Victims of German Fascism, Aug. 7 to 14; in Chicago, July 23 to August 1; in New York, July 31 to Aug. 7, it was announced today.

This will be supplemented by floods of resolutions from ILD branches, workers and liberal organizations, and prominent individuals, to Ambassador Hans Luther, in Washington, D. C. and President Paul Von Hindenburg, Berlin, Germany.

These actions, coupled with protest meetings and demonstrations, and collections of funds for defense and relief, are designed to reflect the wrath of the masses against Hitler fascism and their solidarity with its victims.

At all anti-fascist demonstrations and meetings, the ILD will bring out the issue of Scottsboro, Mooney, and local campaigns. In particular the attention of the workers will be drawn to the struggle which the American workers are preparing against the National Industrial Recovery Act, and the American Socialist Party leadership, which has refused to join the united front for Aid to the Victims of German fascism, and which is now leading a campaign for splitting the anti-fascist forces, thus rendering direct aid to Hitler and his gangsters, will be exposed.

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Philadelphia Calls Anti-Fascist Meet

PHILADELPHIA.—The Anti-Fascist Committee of Philadelphia has called an outdoor mass meeting against Fascism for July 26, at 8 p.m., at Fourth and Chestnut Sts.

The rank and file of the Italian Unemployed Union voted to support the demonstration despite attempts of its leaders to arouse sentiment against the meeting.

The role of the Khaki Shirts will be exposed at this meeting. These American Fascists have been concentrating among Italian workers, but many of them have recently left the organization, declaring it to be a money-making racket for its self-appointed leader.

Pope, Arch-Enemy of Soviet, Joins Hands In Pact with Hitler

VATICAN CITY, Rome, July 21.—The Pope, the arch-enemy of the workers' government of the Soviet Union, has hastened to conclude a pact with the bloody-handed government of Adolf Hitler.

A concordat was signed yesterday at the Vatican by Franz Von Papen, Hitler's vice-Chancellor, and Cardinal Pacelli, papal secretary of state.

The pact calls for close co-operation between the Catholic Church and the Fascist government.

Must Build Local Federations to Unify Jobless Movement

Councils and Leagues Will Work Towards United Movement

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

THREE months have passed since the convention of May 13 to 15, where the National Federation of Unemployed Leagues was launched. This convention, originally called by the Socialist leaders of the "Workers' Committee on Unemployment" for the purpose of forming a national organization in opposition to the Unemployed Councils was important primarily because it provided the first test for the unity policy of the Unemployed Councils. This policy stood the test. The unconcealed efforts of the socialists and the sneaky efforts of all manner of renegades to prevent and sabotage unity were defeated. The convention by an overwhelming majority accepted the principle that we must aim to establish one united unemployed organization.

This decision of the Chicago convention was its only significant achievement. The weakness of the convention was that it was **unable to produce an instrument that could not only affirm the need for unity but could actually serve to help bring about this needed unity.**

This serious weakness was inevitable in view of the manner in which the convention was organized and its consequent composition. Since the socialist sponsors of the convention were opposed to unity and intended in fact to set up a national organization to fight against the Unemployed Councils, they prevented all preliminary discussion of real unity. For this reason, too, they tried to limit rank and file representation from all organizations and to exclude the Unemployed Councils altogether. As a result the delegates from a large variety of small and relatively unimportant organizations exerted an influence in the convention entirely out of proportion to their real influence and importance in the unemployed movement.

Weakens Unity Movement

All of these fatal weaknesses were carried over into the National Committee which was elected by this convention. This committee is in no sense representative of the principal bodies of organized unemployed upon whom a unified unemployed movement must be based. The officers of the Federation are unknown and without standing or authority in the eyes of the great masses of organized unemployed or any other part of the labor movement. These officers in turn, know very little about the unemployed movement outside their own immediate and relatively narrow sphere of activity.

To make matters worse, these officers who themselves are members of very small, isolated organizations, are indifferent to the views of the authoritative spokesmen of the principal mass organizations (Councils and Leagues). Instead, they are swayed by irresponsible elements on the National Committee who represent no one but themselves. Thus at the National Convention of the Unemployed Leagues, Dixon, the president of the Federation, ignored and violated the decision of the majority of the members of the National Committee who were present (Guss, Unemployed Councils; Truax and Lore, Unemployed Leagues; Harrington, United Producers and Citizens Leagues of Washington). Instead he brought forward the disruptive policy of the renegades (Ohler who represents no one; and Conners, who declared that his organization is not affiliated to the Federation).

H. BENJAMIN
Photo taken on his last trip to Washington.

Of the entire National Committee of 15, only two are members of the Unemployed Councils and even these very able comrades are not in a position to maintain contact with the Councils outside of Chicago. The Unemployed Leagues, which is the next largest national organization, have likewise only two members on the National Committee of the Federation.

As a result, we have a Committee composed in its large majority, of **individuals who have** no knowledge of or contact with the basic, organized, unemployed masses, trying to legislate for and exercise authority over these masses and their organizations. Worst of all, some of these are actually opposed to unity and are attempting by means of various maneuvers to sabotage and disrupt the movement for unity.

In the period that has intervened since the formal establishment of the Federation of Unemployed Leagues, the weakness of its National Committee has been revealed by its record of inactivity. Worse than this, the sectarian and treacherous elements who share control of the National Committee have attempted to obstruct the struggle for unemployment insurance and for the unification of the unemployed movement.

Must Set Up Local Federation

The work of building the local and state federations which must be the main task in the process of unifying the unemployment movement, has been entirely ignored excepting where the Unemployed Councils took the initiative. (Pennsylvania, Ohio, Chicago.) In the face of growing need and demand for genuine unemployment insurance, members of the Federation's National Committee declare that while they are "in favor of kidding the workers along on this issue, they don't really consider this important!

In the light of these facts, we must recognize **that the convention of May 13, 14 and 15, did not establish a Federation. Such a Federation is yet to be established.** It can and will be in the course of the local struggles around the burning issues and for the basic demands of the unemployed masses. Out of the united actions conducted by the workers now divided between various organizations, there will be crystalized the realization of the oneness of the struggle, the common objects to which it must be directed and the need for a united organization headed by those who have proven themselves the best, most capable and devoted leaders.

Present Leadership of Federation Mainly Sectarian

The members of the Unemployed Councils on the National Committee of the Federation of Unemployed Workers Leagues," will continue their efforts to activise this committee in the direction of a united unemployed movement. To the extent to which all other earnest members of this committee support such efforts, and help prevent sabotage of the unification campaign, this committee can serve to help advance the principal aims outlined at the Federation convention.

The task of unifying the unemployed movement cannot, however, in any case be left to the National Committee of the Federation. Even if it were stronger and more representative, even if it were free of the influence of the sectarian and disruptive elements who now occupy such a prominent and often dominant position within it, such a committee could not alone carry out this task.

All unemployed workers must actively enter the struggle to unify the forces of the militant unemployed masses.

The workers already organized in the Unemployed Councils can and must play the most active and decisive role in this as in all actions that affect the millions of jobless and part time workers. The Unemployed Councils are the largest and most militant as well as the most firmly established of the existing unemployed organizations. No other organization is so nearly a real nation-wide movement. Fighting divisions of the Unemployed Councils are organized in more than 500 cities and towns in 42 states. The Unemployed Councils will continue to lead the fight for unity of all who are willing to conduct a militant fight against hunger.

In this fight we must direct ourselves first to the establishment of town and county federations wherever two or more unemployed organizations exist side by side. Unlike the national convention, such Federations shall be based upon proportional representation, directly from the lowest units of each participating organization. This will serve to guarantee that the real will and needs of the rank and file will be expressed in the decisions of the Federation.

Out of such local Federations the State and eventually National Federation will develop that will pave the way to a complete merger and thus a unification into one mighty, fighting unemployed organization in every city, town, county, state and nationally.